Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

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Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

MORE WORRIES AIL ROOSEVELT AS PRICES RISE

President and Congress Come To Rift as Food Shortage Becomes Acuter

SOCIAL UNREST WORSE

All Journals Sling Brickbats At Administration for Failure in Crisis

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—President Roosevelt has come to a serious disagreement with Congress over what is to be done in order to relieve the food shortage and to arrest the rise of commodity prices.

This is a development which is perplexing to the Roosevelt administration across which a dark shadow has already been cast by the unrest of labor in the country which has been increasingly in evidence since the President threatened to use force against the striking coal-miners.

The food situation has been going from bad to worse since America entered the war. Of late the people have been finding it extremely hard to carry on their everyday life. For this the Administration is blamed by the newspapers. Everywhere complaints are heard of what is done by the Administration in dealing with the food problem.

The prospect, which is bad enough, is made worse by the fact that the harvest is going to be bad. It is officially estimated that the crop will be from 15 to 20 per cent smaller than that of last year.

About 40 per cent of this year's yield is for the military forces and various countries opposed to the Axis. This is present in the minds of the American authorities in telling the people of the necessity to tighten the restrictions on the consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs in years to come.

Living Costs Rise

The living expenses of American people have risen 25 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Food has risen 40 per cent in price. On the other hand the national revenue has increased three times. No wonder that there are few people in America willing to pay for food-stuffs at the prices the authorities consider reasonable.

The open manner in which the people are defying the price regulations, according to Senator Taft, is the reason why the whole price structure should be pulled down and replaced by one based on actual conditions.

The Senator's warning is that unless the system of price control is completely adjusted America will find itself in the grip of the severest famine it has ever experienced in its history.

Chester Davis, Food Administrator, and a leader of the New Deal party is at a loss what to do in the face of a steadily worsening food situation. He is not more than two months in his office, and we have him telling the Government that he cannot assume the responsibility of solving the food problem unless he is given power to initiate food rations.

Idea of Grants

The President does not seem to have any belief in food rationing. He sticks to the idea of grants for the encouragement of food producers.

His idea is to get prices back to the level of September, 1942.

Now both the Senate and the House of Representatives have disapproved of the President's plan. This was a direct consequence of the agrarian element of the Democratic Party joining forces with the Republicans in opposing the proposal which its critics charged had a strong flavor of Socialism.

The Senate has a plan of its own to solve the food problem, which it has passed. It calls for the appointment of a food controler with dictatorial powers.

Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, fares badly with Congressional circles as the Food Administrator. Many Congressmen are getting openly critical of him. Some of them are crying out for the abolition of his office.

Mr. Brown was given his present job three months ago by President Roosevelt to reconcile Congress circles. It was felt by the President that the presence of Mr. Brown, a

(Continued on Page 2)

Bose Thanks Nippon People For Their Kindness to Him

Addresses Message to Nation Over Radio—Expresses Heartfelt Gratitude for Hospitality and Tells Them India Will Be Free This Time

Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known leader of the Indian independence movement, broadcast his first message of greetings to the Japanese Nation at 7:30 p.m. Monday over JOAK. Mr. Bose spoke in Hindustani.

Mr. Bose stated in course of his speech how the victory of Japan over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War 40 years ago excited the Indian people all over the country, and how Indian boys like him began to worship and respect Fleet-Admiral Togo and General Nogi. "We, young Indians," stated Mr. Bose, "were at once captivated by an intense 'Japan Fever' and tried hard to get pictures of Fleet-Admiral Togo or General Nogi."

Thanking the people of Japan for the hearty and sincere welcome accorded him by the Japanese Government and private quarters in the country ever since his arrival here, the Indian patriot offered his heartfelt gratitude for their kind sentiments. "I confidently say to you on behalf of the 400,000,000 Indians," he declared, "that the Indians who like you are an oriental race shall never forget this favor."

Expresss Determination

Mr. Bose then expressed his firm determination not to let slip the present chance to achieve India's independence from British fetters and said, "We are fully confident that victory will be in our hands this time and India will be free." Finally, he offered his heartfelt gratitude to the goodwill, kindness and assistance of the Japanese Government, Army and Navy and guaranteed that "the 400,000,000 Indians are cooperating with you all in this heroic battle and will fight together till the last day arrives and the victory is won."

The text of Subhas Bose's radio message follows:

"Brothers and sisters of Japan:

"About 40 years ago, when I had first entered primary school, I heard the piece of news, which was spreading all over India, that an Oriental race, the Japanese, had fought Russia, one of the mightiest Powers of the world, and signally defeated it. This news of Japan's great victory excited the sentiment of Indians all over the country. Tales of brilliant and brave battles including the Great Battle of Mukden, the siege of Port Arthur, the naval engagement at Tsushima and others were told everywhere in India. It was then that our Indian boys began to worship and respect your Fleet-Admiral Togo and General Nogi.

"It was unexpected and strange that our Indians were so much excited over an affair that took place at a region far-flung from their country. It may not be amiss for

(Continued on Page 2)

KNOX OUT TO GRAB WORLD'S OILFIELDS

Admits American Shortage of Petroleum Will Be Acutely Felt From Next Year

Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, on Friday made an open declaration of America's hopes to grab all the world's petroleum resources, a June 27 report from Stockholm to the Yomiuri-Hochi discloses.

At a House of Representatives Naval Committee meeting on Friday Knox declared, "If American oil consumption continues at the present level there is the danger that American oil resources will run dry in between 14 to 20 years. The shortage of the amount of oil supply will show in clear form from about the beginning of next year." Continuing Knox stressed that because of this there was the need "to gain immediately oil resources overseas."

Knox's statement in openly revealing the lack of American oil resources, informed neutral circles point out, is an attempt to justify America's desire to grab the oil resources of the world starting with Iran and Iraq. Actually America, against furious Soviet and British opposition, is negotiating with the British to place the oilfields in Iran under American control, and is working feverishly to establish control of West Asia.

America also is directing great efforts toward bringing the whole of Mexican oil under its control, and it can be imagined that behind its attempts to drag along the people by shouting a "general-offensive in the Pacific" there lies a hallucination and hope to gain the oil fields in the East Indies. Such a hope for the taking over of the world's oil resources setting up an American world empire is only a fantasy as long as it concerns East Asia and Europe and in West Asia it has awakened extreme British dissatisfaction. A Reuters dispatch from Washington dealing with Knox' statement sarcastically declared, "The opinion of experts concerning America's oil resources differs vastly with that of Knox. Knox's view is the most pessimistic of the various opinions and estimates."

Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, June 28.—Chen Chicheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, returned here yesterday afternoon to confer with home government.

CABINET DISCUSSES NATION'S STRUCTURE

Concrete Proposals for Policies To Further Bolster Country Taken Up

An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held on Monday to discuss concrete proposals for policies, especially for a further strengthening of the nation's war power.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and all Cabinet members were present at the meeting which was opened at 2 p.m.

The discussion will be continued at the regular Cabinet council today.

It is understood that the discussions today will be on measures to be adopted outside the Empire as well as at home.

The Cabinet council of Monday aroused wide-spread interest. It was declared by observers that the council was called for a discussion on measures for perfecting the national structure enabling officials and people to unite in making the fullest display of national power in emergency.

The broad lines which will be followed by the Government in getting the nation completely assured of victory in the war were indicated in the bill for adjustment of enterprises and other proposals which it put through the Diet at the recent extraordinary session.

The Government is credited with the intention of losing as little time as possible in obtaining really effective measures for the execution of the policies approved by the Diet so that it may not disappoint the people whose increased political consciousness is showing itself in the clamor for the perfect war structure.

BRITISH SUFFER TAXATION

Have Heaviest Levy of £52 per Person; America Is Next

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The anti-Axis citizens are burdened with heavy taxation, the British suffering the heaviest levy of £52 standard per person as compared with the tax liabilities in other warring nations, according to the figures revealed by the News Chronicle which collated the rates as follows:

	Direct	Indirect
	(In standard pounds)	
Britain	34	18
United States	34	7
Canada	28	12
Australia	17	11
Union of South Africa	5	2
Germany	23	18
Italy	3	7

SECOND FRONT IS DEMANDED BY RED LEADER

Premier Stalin Sends Personal Message to Roosevelt Requesting Action

U.S. STILL WILLY-NILLY

Washington Suspicious of Russian Moves and Hand Out Only Bouquets

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin on Sunday again made a demand for the immediate formation of a second front in a personal message to President Franklin Roosevelt, a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi reveals.

Although in a roundabout way Premier Stalin made clear that he would be satisfied with nothing other than the formation of a second front when in answer to Roosevelt's message received on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war he stated, according to the Moscow Radio, "I thank you deeply for your praise for our fighting against the German forces in the past two years. I firmly believe that final victory will be gained by coordinated anti-Axis operations carried out from the Eastern Front and from the west."

On June 22, the anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the Soviet Government, through an official anniversary gazette, issued a demand against America and Britain for the formation of a second front and relighted the fuse to that long-shelved problem. Premier Stalin's personal message was made to drive home this demand calling attention to the futility of the vacant and baseless chanting of "final victory" made by Roosevelt and Churchill.

What Anglo-American reactions there will be to these Soviet demands it is not yet clear, but it is believed that America and Britain are beginning to realize that at this time when a decisive stage is fast approaching in the world conflict it will not do to continue merely waving abstract plans. Thus they are struggling to bring about some concrete measures good enough to satisfy the Soviets.

The problem, however, is so serious and so vast that they still cannot afford to commit themselves, forcing them to cling to their policy of attempting to cover up their inaction by heaping flattery on the Soviets. Such being the case the United States Ambassador to Moscow, William Standley, recently said, "The friendly relations among America, Britain and the Soviet Union are reaching their height at the present and this situation must be maintained in the future."

In Washington, Roosevelt has demanded in the Senate that anti-Soviet elements in the foreign service be eliminated. Roy Henderson, chief of the Soviet bureau of the State Department, will shortly be relieved of his post on the ground that he brought about distrust in American-Soviet relations, it is said. Washington papers all report that Roosevelt "has come out with a very serious attitude to bring about American-Soviet understanding."

This Roosevelt move too, however, is considered nothing more than in the same vein as Standley's statement, not going beyond mere surface show, and that he is seriously studying the formation of a second front by the end of this year is a matter which is absolutely unthinkable. Rather than help, America seems more intent on keeping careful watch on the Soviets.

Henderson, it is said, after leaving his post will be appointed Minister to Iraq where he will maintain vigorous watch on the Soviet attitude toward West Asia and the situation in the Caucasus.

Thus it can be seen that America aims at killing two birds with one stone; to seem to be working to please the Soviets and to keep strict watch on her activities. At a time when the situation on the Eastern Front is delicate there is still a strong undercurrent of the feeling that everything is not just right between the Soviets and America.

Holmer Presents Credentials

Domei

ROME, June 26.—Hani Holmer, new Finnish Minister to the Vatican, presented his credentials to Pope Pius XII today.

Minister Holmer is a veteran diplomat, having acted as Charge d'Affaires of the Finnish Legation in Berlin and Minister of the Finnish Legation in Paris.

SINO-JAPANESE BONDS TIGHTER WITH NEW AIMS

Tokyo's New Policy Toward China Revolves Round Revision of Basic Treaty

ENFORCEMENT NEXT MONTH

Nanking Ready for Decisive Battle for Destruction of America and Britain

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, June 27.—Japan's new China policy bids fair to achieve practical results in the near future, now that Ambassador Masayuki Tani has returned to his post from Tokyo. The new policy will center round the fundamental revision of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and cover the political, military and economic spheres. It is generally expected that the new policy will be enforced completely by the next fall at the latest. Details of Japan's new policy are itemized as follows:

1. Transfer of old and new enemy property.

The American and British property in China involving 1,003 cases were transferred by Japan to the National Government of China on February 8. The remaining property too will be transferred shortly.

2. Retrocession of Shanghai International Settlement.

A speedy signing of agreement regarding the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement will be made shortly with the National Government. Other countries are expected to follow suit.

3. Abolition of Extraterritorial Rights.

This will begin with the abolition of taxation rights and then will be extended to the police rights and consular jurisprudence. As to the taxation rights this is likely to be completed in the course of next month.

4. Adjustment of So-Called National Policy Companies.

Since the recent arrival in Shanghai of Kikujiro Takashima, new president of the Central China Development Company, matters concerning the adjustment of Japanese national policy companies in China is making headway and is expected to materialize shortly.

5. Revising the Japan-China Basic Treaty: This problem was already expected with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the entry of the National Government into the War, and the development of the new policy toward China.

Situation Changed

There also is the declaration made by Prime Minister Tojo to President Wang Ching-wei when the Prime Minister visited Nanking. In that statement he said, "We would also like to consider anew the already existing treaties between Japan and China," and that also came out as Prime Minister Tojo's declaration at the recent 82nd Diet.

The objective situation, existent at the time of the signing of the basic treaty, has changed fundamentally with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the sweeping out of Anglo-American power from the Chinese continent. And in connection with Chungking, Chungking too has itself deteriorated into Anglo-America's second front and Japan and China are working to destroy Chungking as a part of America and Britain. The China Affair, which had the character of an internal East Asiatic conflict has changed fundamentally in character. The essence of Prime Minister Tojo's declaration lies in his trying to unite the peoples of East Asia in the War of Greater East Asia with America and Britain as the only enemies. Thus it is expected that the basic treaty, the subsidiary agreements, and items of understanding will be restudied under the new idea of living or dying together and that necessary revisions will be made.

Thus the second stage in the new policy toward China must be something which keeps pace with the decisive battle stage of the War of Greater East Asia and completes new China's position for decisive battle, driving forward straight for the destruction of America and Britain. For this a complete, sincere, united effort of the Japanese and Chinese armed forces, government and people is required.

UNITED EAST ASIA FRONT SET UP TO SMASH ENEMY, SAYS YAHAGI IN SPEECH

Foe's Bases Are Destroyed; Resources Fully Utilized

SPEAKS IN KYOTO

One Billion Members of Co-Prosperity Sphere Must Fight as One

Giving a general survey of the World War as it is now being fought in the East and West, Major General Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in his speech delivered from the band stand in Maruyama Park, Kyoto, Monday, exhorted all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to fight on with renewed determination until the final victory is won because in a global and long war local twists and turns are inevitable and there is every sign that it will be a grim and arduous affair until the Axis achieves glorious triumph.

Major-General Yahagi's speech follows:

"In last year's plenary session of the Imperial Diet immediately upon its reopening after the New Year holidays, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo indicated in his address on administrative policy that 'the basic guiding principle for conducting the War of Greater East Asia is to consolidate the strategic positions that we now hold within Greater East Asia, to place under our control important resource-bearing areas in order to extend our fighting strength and at the same time to maintain close cooperation with Germany and Italy for developing more and more positive operations in East and West and to fight on until the United States and Britain are surrendered.'

Vital Plans Revealed

"His words were quite, simple but they were pregnant with important plans and a conviction of unfailing victory. When we view the situation in its present stage we find that all these things are being actually realized by the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

"We have already established for ourselves a position of absolute advantage over our enemies in Greater East Asia. Almost every corner of the vast occupied areas has been turned into a powerful land base, the military strength required assigned to each and preparations for new campaigns have been completed.

"Owing to the modern progress in aviation and aircraft designing, the side which secures airpower is destined to emerge the victor. Where there is airpower there is bound to be seapower. Consequently the value of a land base for airpower, a three-dimensional fortress around an airdrome, is all the greater. With such a base at one's command, one can fight with infinite advantage within the flying radius of that base.

"The latter half of last year may be considered to have been a period devoted to the establishment of such bases.

"In regard to the construction of such bases, it happens that the enemy have bases of operations close to their rear and also owing to their superior engineering skill by means of machine-power they can build much faster than we can.

"In the South Pacific area, it was absolutely necessary at the outbreak of war to set about with lightning speed to sweep away the evil influences of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands so that we did not have the time in which to build various facilities in the rear. We continued in relentless pursuit after the fleeing enemy and before we were aware of we already found ourselves as far out as New Guinea and the Solomons.

Enemy Bolsters Base

"By that time the enemy indicated signs of more or less recovery from the confusion of defeat at the outset of war and with Australia and other places near the front as their bases of operation, they began to attempt wresting back the areas they had lost by advancing their land bases toward the front.

"Also in East and North Pacific areas, we have had to provide emergency defense facilities in the Ogasawara and Chishima Islands

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Imperial Airmen Continue Operations to Crush Foes

Latest Results Achieved Over Solomon Islands Show That Recent Death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Only Served to Increase Navy's Fighting Spirit

By a Naval Commentator

The Imperial Navy, which achieved results which were a wonder to the whole world since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has since the beginning of June been carrying on operations more positive and daring than before.

The Imperial Navy Air Force which dealt the air strength of the enemy a great blow in the aerial battles of June 7 and 12 over Russell Island swept over Guadalcanal Island in a large formation of fighters and bombers on June 16, and made a most daring attack on a group of enemy transports with reinforcements on board off Lunga. The results obtained were four large-sized enemy transports, two medium-sized transports and one small-sized transport sunk, one large-sized transport damaged, one destroyer sunk, and more than 32 planes shot down.

If the results which were obtained during the first 10 days of June are added these would bring the total of enemy planes shot down to more than 134.

The very fact of the Imperial Navy obtaining such great results in a short space of time is the best proof that under Admiral Mineichi Koga, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, it is making a demonstration of its might with renewed resolution.

Greater Fighting Spirit

It will be seen that the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto has produced a greater fighting spirit in the officers and men of the Navy. The strong will to fight of the officers and men who would not stop until the enemy is beaten and crushed, combined with their superior fighting power, is leading to a steady increase in the severity of their offensive actions.

It was not without reason that the action off Lunga was called the aerial battle off Lunga.

In this battle only our air force participated on our side. The enemy planes were covered by extremely intense protective gun-fire from the ground and the sea, but our airmen dashed into them, fought bravely, and obtained the wonderful results mentioned above. I have no doubt that the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto who exerted himself for the development of our Navy Air Force for many years is present, encouraging and directing our whole Navy Air Force.

Face to face with the new brilliant results made by the Imperial Navy one after another in the southwestern Pacific we cannot help having a keen sense of the greatness of the Imperial Navy. Under the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet all the officers and men of the Navy, embodying in themselves the loyalty, the ingenuity, the courage, and the will to fight of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, are marching onward in their one thought of annihilating the enemy.

GERMANS CRUSH SOVIET DRIVES

Red Troops Along Central Front Are Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—The offensives that are being launched by the Soviet forces started engagements all along the Central Front but the Red advances are repeatedly being repulsed by the Germans, it was reported today by a D.N.B. war correspondent roughly as follows:

1. Powerful Red infantry and tank units made drives against the German lines in the Central Front yesterday, but were met by the furious volley of the German batteries, and after fierce engagements, were forced to retreat. Numerous Red officers were captured by the Reich troops in the encounters.

2. The crack German mountain troops at the Kuban bridgehead made a drive against the Red positions and smashed the enemy installations and took numerous prisoners.

3. Two battalions of Soviet troops attempted to seize the German positions in the area northeast of Leningrad but one Red battalion was completely annihilated while the remnants of the other were forced to flee.

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The U.S. submarine R-12 was sunk off the east coast of the United States during maneuvers, it was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today. However, the announcement failed to disclose the date of the sinking. The sunken vessel was launched in 1919 and had a displacement of 530 tons.

U.S CAPITAL FACED WITH BIG DANGERS

Washington Is Menaced By Malaria, Typhoid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—The successive waves of military officials, statesmen, diplomats, exiled royalties and avaricious speculators that surged to Washington since the outbreak of the war, also brought along with them the pestilences of malaria and typhoid which are now threatening to sweep the over-crowded American capital, it was reported by the survey made by a special and select committee of the House under Thomas D'Alesandro, Maryland Democrat, according to Washington dispatches.

The committee reported that the majority of the population of Washington is living in the slum district, while those of the upper classes are living in extremely crowded quarters, presenting a serious problem in sanitation. Mosquitoes with malaria and rats with typhoid are infesting the dirt and filth of the city, and in order to avoid the imminent plagues, hurried measures will have to be made for a thorough social reform, the committee warned.

Willkie Popular in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—Of the 12 Republican state governors at the All-American Gubernatorial Conference in Columbus, Ohio, who were asked, "Who will run as the Republican presidential candidate in the election next year?" six confidently named Wendell Willkie while two chose John Dewey, explicitly attesting to Willkie's popularity as the coming Republican candidate, it is reported from Washington.

Expresses Gratitude to Nippon

Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known fighter for India's independence, in a broadcast message at 7:30 p.m. Monday, expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese nation for the kindness shown to him here. Shown above is Mr. Bose.

UNITED EAST ASIA WILL SMASH FOE

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which hitherto we could not fortify on account of the status quo stipulation in the Washington Treaty.

"Under such circumstances, we must thrust covering forces deep into the enemy positions and have them absorb and restrain the enemy strength if we are to prevent the rapid construction of enemy bases and to secure the precious time necessary for rear fortifications. Such were the covering forces that were dispatched to an area near Buna in New Guinea, Guadalcanal in the Solomons and the like.

"These forces attacked or defended according to circumstances in order to discharge their one duty, which was to keep the enemy at bay while rear fortifications were being rushed.

"Now the important strategic lines in the Pacific area have been turned into well-fortified bases and the distribution of the required fighting strength to each bases has been completed. The self-sacrificing and gallant fighting of the covering forces will long adorn the pages of war annals.

Air Bases Secure

"The innumerable islands scattered like star dust over the vast Pacific have become land bases of either the enemy or ours, while the increased flying radius of the aircraft allotted to those bases has made it possible for the aircraft of either side to operate in parts of the ocean from their land bases. Consequently the Pacific War hereafter will take the form of operations within the flying radius from land bases, using aircraft to maintain advantages in this or that area in order to destroy the enemy force bit by bit. Accompanying such operations, naval warfare and activities to destroy the sea-borne commerce of the enemy will be carried on everywhere.

"Fighting on a continent is somewhat different from an oceanic war. It is possible to fight on a continent without first securing seapower. This is the reason why the Chungking army has been able to continue its resistance against Japan for six years.

"But since the emphasis has shifted to the air, especially with the United States and Britain planning to bomb the Japanese homeland, it is quite natural that they should now be seeking air bases on the continent and strengthening their air force. We must frustrate all such attempts on the part of the enemy. We must destroy the general headquarters of the enemy and crush the armed strength of the enemy but before we can do so we must cut them off from supplies from the rear, prevent them from reinforcing their air force and demolishing their air facilities. The Japanese Forces now stationed in Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China are in positions where they can effect these things efficiently and quickly and they are steadily bottling up and throttling the enemy.

"Thus, merely from the point of view of defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we may say that unshakable strategic foundations have been laid for future operations.

"War operations are best when they are offensive and offensives are most effective when they are directed at the heart of the enemy. We are making full preparations such as can be described by the old saying of using a cow-knife to cut a cockscomb, so that once we move our forces will be absolutely irresistible.

"Victory, moreover, lies in the full play of the total fighting strength with armed strength at the core.

"Heightened morale, fully-aroused hatred of the enemy, increased production of aircraft, shipping, iron, coal, aluminum, fertilizers, self-supply of foodstuffs, extended land, sea and air transportation capacity, adjustment of industries, savings, air defense, mobilization of students, all are directed at the one aim of increasing the total fighting strength of the nation.

"The living conditions of the people will no doubt become more stringent. But we as blessed subjects of His Imperial Majesty ought gladly to cope with such situation as it comes in order that the glorious day of victory may come as quickly as possible.

"Next as to the political and strategic operations in Greater East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is characterized by the fact that it is construction as well as a decisive war and as much a decisive war as construction. Because of this we must effect the general mobilization of all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia and turn all the resources of the great sphere into fighting strength.

All Are Cooperating

"It is gratifying to note that all the peoples of Greater East Asia are cooperating with Japan. As Prime Minister Tojo declared in the extraordinary session of the Diet the other day the Government intends to effect a radical revision of the Sino-Japanese basic treaty, to grant independence to Burma and the Philippines before the year is out and to extend suffrage to the Indonesian peoples, while it will give both moral and material aid to the Indian independence movement. In this way Japan's political and strategic offensives have been developed on a grand scale.

"The resources deposited in the soil of Greater East Asia or those which are being produced are speedily turned into fighting power and it has become possible for Greater East Asia to supply itself with everything that it needs. We are now confident that if the war is to be protracted, it will be able to manifest greater and greater power.

"Next comes the question of cooperation with Germany and Italy. Because of the local success of the Soviet winter offensive, the evacuation of the Germans and Italians from North Africa and delay of the German offensive on the Soviets, there are some people who entertain a pessimistic view of the European War for the Axis camp. But this is playing into the hands of Anglo-American propaganda machinery in precisely the way it is intended. The fact is that both politically and strategically, Germany and Italy are enjoying every advantage.

"After the Tunisian campaign, the Anglo-American forces should have quickly swung to the European continent to form a second front there in compliance with the urgent appeals from the Soviet Union. But as General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has said, 'they are hesitating on account of the frightful sacrifices such an attempt would entail. Thus relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union have become quite delicate.'

"As regards the European War first policy, it was decided at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Washington that this principle should be maintained but with Chungking and Australia clamoring for aid it was decided that greater pressures should be exerted on the East Asia front. In accordance with our alliance obligations to Germany and Italy, we are resolved to share those pressures with them. Britain, however, has no other thought than its own safety and interests and is endeavoring to concentrate the total strength of the anti-Axis forces on the European front.

As regards East Asia, it has appointed General Sir Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, reorganized the East Asia anti-Axis headquarters and taken other steps to strengthen the defense of India but is doing little else. Thus bad feeling between the United States and Britain is inevitable.

"We believe that Germany and Italy, as Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared in his statement of June 25, have already completed their preparations to shatter any second front that may be formed by the Anglo-American forces. I must refrain from speculating on the sort of operations that will be carried out in Europe but I am confident that the Axis forces will inflict a heavy blow on the enemy camp.

"Thus on the Axis side, there are strong unity and close cooperation to use the advantages that its members have secured in East and West both politically and strategically to push positive operations until the United States and Britain surrender.

"In this global, long-term and total war, it is inevitable that there should be strategic or political twists and turns locally and at times and it is quite conceivable that we shall have a grim and arduous struggle ahead. Already 100,000,000 Japanese, nay, 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia, are prepared for that. It is only by breaking through such difficulties that there can be glorious victory to crown our efforts."

ENEMY AIR UNITS BOMB W. EUROPE

One Thousand Tons of Explosives Dropped

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The bombing of the belligerent air forces in Europe are now at the zenith of fury, the anti-Axis forces, according to British authorities, dropping an average of approximately 1,000-tons of explosives every day during the past one week.

The anti-Axis air forces with bases in Britain bombed the Axis territories in western Europe in several waves yesterday. First, American bomber formations including the "Flying Fortresses" appeared in France and bombed industrial districts and airfields. During the evening, British squadrons of fighters and bombers raided and bombed communication facilities and Axis air bases in northern France.

Furthermore, British bombers raided west and northwestern Germany last night, while it is also reported that anti-Axis reconnaissance planes scouted northern France.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT LESS

3 Million Tons Difference Seen From Last Fiscal Year

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Although the number of laborers in British collieries was increased for the fiscal year ending June 19, 1943, there was a marked decrease in coal output as compared with the figures of the preceding fiscal period, it was disclosed by the Financial News, according to a London dispatch.

The figures follow:

	Year ending June 19. 1943	Year ending June 19. 1942
Laborers	710,100	704,000
Output (ton)	21,500,000	25,200,000

Giraud to See F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—General Henri H. Giraud, chairman of the puppet Committee for the Liberation of France, has accepted today the invitation from President Roosevelt to visit the United States and will leave for Washington shortly, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Algiers.

Bulgarian Gypsies To Work

SOFIA.—All gypsies in Bulgaria between the ages of 17 and 50 have been mobilized to work in this year's harvest under a decree issued by the Bulgarian Ministerial Council. In addition, local burgomasters have been empowered to recruit for the same purpose all unemployed and idlers.

BOSE EXPRESSES THANKS TO JAPAN

(Continued From Page 1)

me to say that we, young Indians then, must probably have directly felt that it was not only Japan, but Asia as a whole which was saved from the Russian menace. Be that as it may, we, young Indians, were at once captivated by an intense 'Japan fever' and tried hard to get pictures of Fleet-Admiral Togo or General Nogi, but without success. This motivated us to buy Japanese goods from the market and deck them in our houses as symbols of Japan. This satisfied our yearning for Japan to some extent.

Revolutionaries Visited Japan

"In the meantime, some Indian revolutionary leaders began to visit Japan to know what had made a small country in East Asia become so strong. From Japan, far-sighted men like Tenshin Okakura and others came over to India and expounded a spirit to save Japan and the whole Asia. Mr. Okakura was a man of great foresight who pronounced that Asia is one.

"Brothers and sisters of Japan:

"With this background that I have pictured we, the Indians, and the Japanese are now in the midst of a world turmoil. It is no wonder, therefore, that I am now in the midst of the people of Japan.

"Now, since my landing in Japan I have been accorded a hearty welcome by the Japanese Government and private quarters in this country. From the highest representative of the Government down to the people at large I have received unusual kindness and warm sentiments wherever I have gone. If I were an emperor or an official representative of a great power, I might have regarded the manner of your welcome as mere formal courtesy or something like that but I am not here in any such capacity. What may be regarded as my only credential is the fact that I have come from a country once great for Buddhism and also that I have been all my life fighting the enemy which has wrested the liberty and happiness of my mother country.

Only a Symbol

"Brothers and sisters of Japan who love justice: I think I am nothing but one symbol before you today. I believe that you are now sending your greetings through me to the 400,000,000 Indian people, who are fighting to liberate themselves from British fetters and are going through ordeals beyond description.

"I offer my heartfelt gratitude for your kind sentiments. I confidently say to you on behalf of the 400,000,000 Indians that the Indians who, like you are an Oriental race, shall never forget this favor.

"Brothers and sisters of Japan:

"Japan declared war on India's implacable enemy and defeated it signally, thereby affording the Indian national movement a capital opportunity to forge ahead. We, the Indians, are conscious of this and are thankful for this. If this chance slips, we know that a similar chance will not come to us for the next more than 100 years. We should not let slip this opportunity by all intents and purposes. We are fully confident that victory will be in our hands this time and India will be free.

Groaning Under Misrule

"I should like to tell you that we Indians have not only been groaning under British misrule but sacrificed by the enemy's cleverest propaganda. I, therefore, hope you will not be led astray by the enemy's propaganda concerning India. India, I say, is not a country such as depicted by Englishmen. The India of the past is not the India of today and the India of only several years ago is not the India of today.

"India today, namely, a new India, has no religious and caste discriminations. The Indians today do not stick to such petty ideologies. The new India needs the liberty of its nation and the new India is heartily cooperating with Japan in the war against the common foes.

Thanks Hearty Welcome

"Brothers and sisters of Japan:

"I have received numerous cables of congratulation and letters of encouragement from all parts of Japan. I also have received many invitations from various regions and have been visited by many Japanese. I would be very pleased if I could accept all your invitations of hearty welcome, but I am in the midst of a war which must be won at all costs. I will have to leave Tokyo shortly under the circumstances and then to take up my direct task without delay. When, by grace of God, I come back to Tokyo again, I shall fulfill my obligations to you.

"Brothers and sisters of Japan:

"I again offer my greetings to you in the name of the liberty-loving Indians. I tender my heartfelt gratitude to the goodwill, kindness and assistance of your Government, Army and Navy. Lastly, I guarantee that the 400,000,000 Indians are cooperating with you all in this heroic battle and will fight together till the last day arrives and the victory won.

"Banzai for Japan!

"Banzai for Free Asia!

"Banzai for Free India!"

Naval Strength and Achievement Of Italy Since War Entry Reviewed

Many Warcraft Launched During Three Years Since Country Entered Hostilities—Forces Now Grimly Defending Coastlines of Country

The Italian naval forces are now mobilized for the defense of the mainland in the face of intensified anti-Axis activities around Sicily. In close collaboration with the German air forces, the Italian naval forces, taking full responsibility of the defense of the coastal lines, are ever on the alert for enemy designs in the Mediterranean. The naval power of Italy, one of the five strong naval Powers in the world, is revealed by one of the five strong naval Powers in the world, is revealed by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

On May 10, 1940 when Italy bravely entered the war on the side of Germany, its naval strength consisted of six battleships, one seaplane carrier, eight A-class cruisers, 15 B-class cruisers, 110 destroyers, and 97 submarines and was keeping the balance of power against France in the Adriatic Sea and in the central and eastern Mediterranean. After the surrender of France, Italy mobilized its naval forces mainly against the British naval forces, first in North African waters and then in the Mediterranean. At present, the Italian warships are keeping strict watch on every move of the British fleet comprised of three or four battleships, two aircraft carriers, and 14 or 15 cruisers. During the three years since it entered the war Italy has lost many ships, but due to her constant efforts in shipbuilding, her naval power is far from diminished. On the other hand, it has increased. With the downfall of France, Italy came up to the standard of the fourth naval power in the world.

Had 6 Battleships in 1940

At the outset of the War in June 1940 Italy had six battleships including the Cesare, Cavour and Doria with displacement of 23,622 tons each and three others which were launched in April and May, 1940, with displacement of 35,000 tons each namely the Littorio, Vittorio and Veneto. With the commencement of the war, the Cavour was sunk by the British in the Taranto Naval base. However two battleships launched in 1938 of 35,000 tons each were mobilized while the salvaging of the Cavour was successfully undertaken. At present Italy owns at least seven battleships.

Italy is well provided with natural air bases, the Mediterranean being dotted with small islands. Therefore, it has no more than one seaplane carrier, Giuseppe Miraglia, 4,880 tons, which carries 4 large and 16 smaller planes with catapults forward and aft for launching planes.

Before the war Italy had five A-class cruisers, each with the speed of 21 knots namely the San Giorgio, Trento, Trieste, Giogia and Bolzano, all of 9,232 tons. However, the San Giorgio sunk itself in December 1940 and the Trento was sunk by enemy submarine attack in June 1942. At present Italy possesses three A-class cruisers. As to the B-class cruisers, prior to joining the war, Italy possessed 12, including the Taranto, Bari, Goivanni Delle Bande Nere, Luigi Cadorna, Raimondo Montecuccoli, Emanuelle Filiberto Duca D' Aosta, Muzio Attendola Eugenio di Savoia, Duca Degli Abruzzi, Giuseppe Garibaldi and others, while 14 were under construction. During the war great damage was sustained, but at present the country has 12 or more B-class cruisers. Italy, when constructing ships, places importance on speed and all the newly-launched cruisers have high speed, 41 knots an hour.

Destroyers Did Great work

At the commencement of the war Italy had over a hundred destroyers. Though small in number in comparison with those owned by the enemy, they engaged in lively combats with the enemy or convoyed transports on many occasions in the face of dangers. In the course of naval warfare, Italy lost many destroyers, but the launching of new ones with the ultra-speed of 39 knots in succession strengthened Italian naval power. Italy's torpedo-boats also are as active as any destroyers in Mediterranean waters. Today Italy has some hundred destroyers and torpedo-boats combined.

Italy owned 97 submarines before entering the war, of which a considerable percentage was of ocean-going type. In May of last year, an Italian submarine sank an American battleship of the Maryland-class, 31,500 tons and again in November of the same year, sank one of the Mississippi type, 33,000 tons in Atlantic waters. At present Italy owns some 90 submarines including small-sized and ocean-going ones.

The Italian navy is known for its Mas (Motorboats Against Submarines) with high speed. The first one was launched in 1916 and its activities were noticeable in naval warfare. In 1917 the Mas which attacked the naval port at Trieste sank the Austrian battleship Vienna and successfully bombarded the defense bulwark as well. After the furious attack the Mas safely returned. In the present war, Italian high-speed motorboats are achieving successful feats not only in Mediterranean waters but in Ladoga Lake and the Black Sea. As to the exact number possessed by Italy nothing accurate is known, but vigorous activities are expected of the Italian Mas in future naval engagements with the anti-Axis.

Spanish Movies Developing

MADRID,—The war has given the Spanish film industry its chance, as Spanish films are now able to compete with Hollywood productions on more equal terms, the American film industry no longer being in a position to afford lavish sums on "super" pictures, declares the evening paper "Madrid".

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LITERARY GROUP FETES VISITORS FROM BURMA

Party Leaves for Kansai After Half Month's Stay In Capital

Four members of the Burmese Inspection Party, comprised of U Ba Lwin and three representatives of the educational circles, were invited to luncheon and a discussion meeting on Sunday by the Literary Men's Service-to-the-Nation Association.

Jun Takami, Tetsutaro Kawakami, Hideji Morita and nine others were present as representatives of the Association. Inasmuch as some of the men had visited Burma in their role as literary representatives, the topics of discussion were varied and highly interesting.

Mr. Lwin, speaking for the Burmese members, said, "The glorious culture of ancient Burma had been hindered from further development under the oppressive policy of the British, but taking the War of Greater East Asia as an opportune turning point Burmese literature will again flourish.

"As Burma will be granted her independence, so will Burmese literature be freed from her shackles to soar to greater heights. We earnestly ask the support of the literary men of Japan to help Burma to realize her rightful heritage in the world of literature."

The Burmese party left on Monday morning for the Kansai district after a sojourn of about half a month in Tokyo.

Germans Sending Shoes

BERLIN—In order to alleviate at least partly the shortage of footwear in Baltic countries, 1,800,000 pairs of shoes and boots as well as 149 tons of rubber heels will be sent from the Reich to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by September 1, 1943, competent German circles disclosed. Meanwhile, shoemakers in the Baltic countries have been manufacturing shoes and boots with wooden soles.

Books for Reich Soldiers

BERLIN.—The latest collection of books carried through in Germany for the benefit of soldiers at the front, at home and for the wounded in hospitals, yielded the best results so far with a total of 10,500,000 books. Including this last figure some 36,000,000 books have so far, been collected in Germany for the armed forces.

To Prevent Exertion

BERLIN,—A new device to save time and prevent physical over-exertion by coal miners, thus multiplying the output of German coal mines, has been invented by the German mining engineer Konrad Grebbe, on whom the Fuehrer has bestowed the title of "Labor Pioneer."

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Enemy Transport Sunk by Japanese Off Savo Isle Coast

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 27.—With renewed ferocity, the Imperial Naval Air Force on Friday surprise-attacked the enemy bases in Russell Islands, and after furiously blasting the installations and airfield, started conflagration at two points. Also on the same day, the Navy Wild Eagles swooped down on a fleeing enemy transport off the coast of Savo Island and set the enemy vessel ablaze with two direct hits.

More Worries Ail Roosevelt As Prices Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

former Senator and a man of moderate views, in the Office of Price Administration would lead to better relations between the Administration and Congress.

It was not long before the President was disillusioned.

The labor element of the Congress and the American Federation of Labor were the first to voice objections to Mr. Brown. He is exceedingly unpopular with general Congressional circles where there is a growing demand for his dismissal. These circles would like to see that Chester Davis is in control of food prices and Harold Ickes of fuel prices.

The steady depreciation of the dollar in terms of pound sterling is alarming the American Government. A report tells of the so-called inflation gas running into more than £4,000,000,000. President Roosevelt is expected to move very shortly to end the tendency for the dollar to inflate. By its present temper the Congress will not be ready to give the Administration the necessary power to arrest the fall of the dollar currency in terms of pound sterling.

Flemish Volunteers Ready

BRUSSELS.—A further contingent of Flemish volunteers will leave Antwerp shortly to join the Flanders Legion fighting on the Eastern Front.

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BALIK PAPAN AIDING CONSTRUCTION WAR

Playing Big Role in Rehabilitation of Borneo by Supplying Lumber in Plenty

Balik Papan situated on the eastern coast of South Borneo is playing an important role in the reconstruction of the island by supplying timber in abundance. The sounds of hammer and saw echoing day and night testify to the speedy rehabilitation as well as to the its prosperity, comments Domei from Balik Papan.

Clarion-like, the waves dashing against the beach of Balik Papan are spurring the residents to construction. The native villagers with resolute determination to crush their enemy are exerting their utmost for the war of construction. From early dawn when the cool wind blows over the sea till late in the evening, trucks loaded with timber are seen speeding in an endless stream. To cope with the truckfuls of timber, numerous lumber mills are daily humming with work, attesting to the limitless resources of timber in Borneo. The timber brought down from the mountain regions is being extensively used in building houses and making furniture, thus to make the city into a prosperous center with a larger population and greater activities.

Has Natural Harbor

Balik Papan is blessed by Nature with a natural harbor. It can be easily developed into a large city with a population of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. Prior to the war, the now defunct Dutch government deliberately left it undeveloped. Now, however Balik Papan has set its foot on the high road to progress to become one of the busiest cities in Greater East Asia.

Prior to the war the highway along the coast was lined with bungalows which were ruthlessly burned down by the Dutch troops, the ruins eloquently attesting to their cruelty. Along the highway some 60 shops owned by Indians, Chinese, Indonesians and Japanese previously displayed various commodities, from where the native inhabitants purchased all their daily necessities. Just before the commencement of the war of Greater East Asia, all the residents in the shopping district were moved into a hinterland. They were not allowed to take their own belongings, let alone their commodities. In anticipation of the Japanese landing, the main shopping district was set afire destroying the commodities, stores, living quarters, and everything else. The native people witnessing the flames devouring their every possession trembled with anger and animosity at the inhuman and atrocious conduct of the Dutch rulers. Still clearly remembering their sufferings and privations, they unanimously remarked that they had waited for the arrival of the Japanese, as their savior.

Commodities Ample

The natives are now amply provided with necessary commodities, on sale at the market built at the end of the scorched plain. Everything can be bought there from vegetables, fish, dried foodstuff, and stationeries to tobacco and other daily necessities. The market is equipped with restaurants, coffee shops, and barbers as well. For the convenience of customers the central bus station is also located in the vicinity of the market. The bus runs between the harbor and the market through the area mostly inhabited by the Chinese. Every bus is crowded with people in white, red, green or purple sarongs.

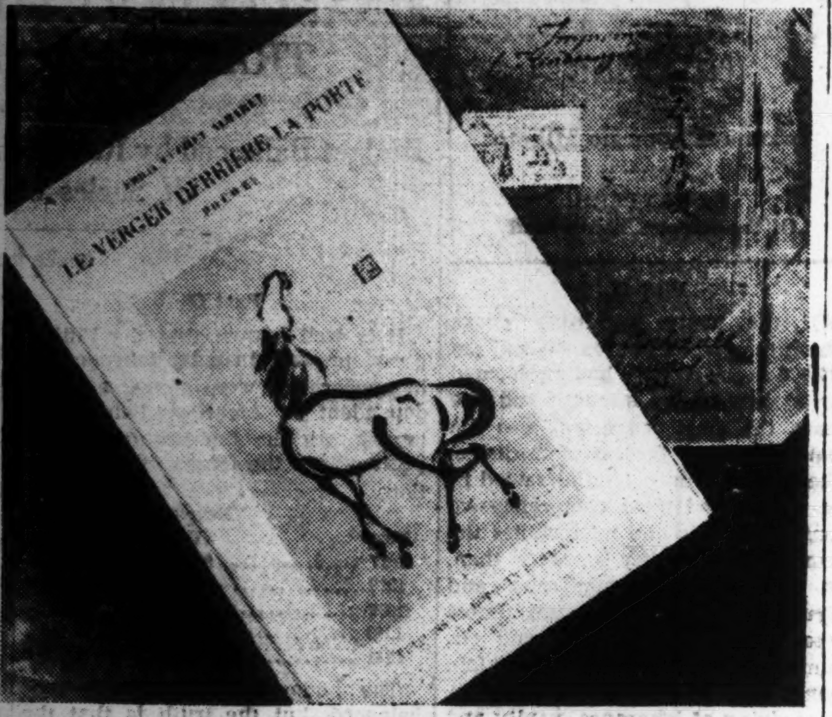
The market faces the shore where boats loaded with fish, coconut oil, bananas, and other foodstuffs are seen continuously coming in from early morning till late in the afternoon. The market opens at six in the morning and with the arrival of dusk all the goods are put away and traders hurry back to their homes leaving behind one or two lonely boats on the shore.

With the completion of the day's labor, the people enjoy the evening either by listening to the radio broadcasts gathering round the six radio towers, by visiting the only cinema hall, or by treating themselves at the stands around the cinema hall. At nine all the activities come to a close, the whole city entering into perfect tranquillity. Nothing but the breaking of waves is audible. Again with the setting in of morning, the lively activities start. Thus, the people of Balik Papan are fighting the war for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Many New Operas

ROME.—The Italian Ministry of Education a year ago called on noteworthy Italian composers to write each a new opera and these works when completed were to be staged in the biggest Italian theaters. Composer Alfano wrote a new opera called "Dr. Antonio" based on a novel by Ruffini while Mule wrote the new opera "Nausica," Rocca "Hurricane," Lualdi "Isle of the Blessed" and Ghedini "Pendeo."

Poetess Praises Nippon



From far off Switzerland through the smoke and din of many intervening battlegrounds, a book of poetry has arrived safely in Tokyo to furnish another proof of the steadily increasing voices of laudation and praise of Japan's righteousness, strength and beauty. The author of the book is a Swiss poetess, Emilia Cuchet Albaret, an ardent admirer of Japan.

Out of the several hundred Japanese prints in her possession, Emilia Albaret chose six for use on the illustrations for the 80-page book which was published last October in Geneva.

Shunzo Yoshizawa, to whom the book was sent by the authoress, has handed it over to the Society for International Cultural Relations so that it may be read by as many people as possible.

(Photo shows the book using a Japanese print on its cover)

Invincible War Structure Rising in Southern Areas

Development of Resources and Growing Industries in Navy Controled Regions Forming Foundation for Fighting Power in Protracted Struggle

By MOTOHARU GOTO
Of the Navy Press Corps

MACASSAR.—I was given an opportunity of making an inspection tour of Macassar in Celebes and other important strategic naval points in the south under the Japanese Naval Administration and witnessed the hopeful conditions of the natives, cooperating with the Japanese in developing the natural resources and in the work of production increase. On the same occasion, I was especially granted the privilege of inspecting various military and naval establishment in Cavite in the Philippines, in Shonan, and in Surabaya in Java, where I saw the war structures completed under the Imperial Japanese Naval Flag, dropping all semblance of the hostility enjoined to them by the American, British, and Dutch navies.

The battle-grounds of the Japanese Army and Navy, which are divided into three widespread sectors of the Solomon Islands, the Aleutians, and the Indo-Burmese border, are far from Japan proper and from the center of the resource-yielding Southern Regions. Yet the Japanese Army and Navy, decoying the enemy's large forces into these far-flung sectors which are like the fingertips of an out-stretched arm and controling them, are firmly bent on developing the resources increasing production in order to meet the demand created by a protracted war. Furthermore, the above-mentioned three great Naval bases enfold the Greater East Asia Sea and are exuberating the confidence born of progressing reconstruction. It is truly a magnificent and undefeatable structure for a protracted war.

No Slackness Permitted

Moreover, just as the war situation permits us no slackness in the slightest on our part, as it will have a direct bearing on the whole war situation, no lassitude is permitted us in the war of reconstruction in the South. There natural resources are plentiful. Every underground resources needed for a war, every edible commodity is buried or stored by nature all over the region. But unless these rich resources are developed and utilized, they are nothing but useless buried treasures.

The industrial policies of America, Britain, and Holland in these regions were based on their colonial systems. They had not permitted the construction of factories in these areas rich in resources. Instead they developed the resources and carried them to their own countries or to places under their direct control and had them manufactured. Thus they were able to exploit the rich South. For this reason there are no large manufacturing plants in the region.

However, under the Japanese Naval Administration, untiring efforts are being exerted toward the construction of manufacturing plants for finishing the resources, and they are trying to utilize the abundant labor of the South. The widespread activities such as the five-year plan for cotton production in Celebes and in eastern, southern, and western Borneo, the building of various weaving factories, and the starting on the spot of light industries along with the development of the underground resources are, like the wise tactics and the gallant fighting of the Imperial Navy in encounters with the enemy, the stately march of the Japanese people surmounting all obstacles in the way.

Labor Plenty

And under the Naval Administrations in Borneo, Celebes, the former Dutch Timur, Bali, Lompok, and Molucca Islands, covering more than 876,000 square kilometers, 1,600,000 Bugis people who are well adapted to seafaring, and 1,200,000 Bali, Traja, Malai, Panjal, Dyak, and Macassar peoples who are rich in labor power, are, though different in their customs and habits, quite attached to the Imperial Ways. Deeply touched by the declaration of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Extraordinary Diet Session concerning the granting to the Indonesian peoples of a voice in the administration within this year, their desire to cooperate in the work of reconstruction is further stimulated.

The unlimited underground resources and other materials, by being bound up with the light and heavy industries, are forming the foundation for the great fighting power in a protracted war. However, what enables this bond to become smoother is the transportation capacity. Should the exchange of the resources among various districts in the south be made more even, and should those resources be directed into the great artery connecting Japan with those districts and vice versa, the overthrow of the Anglo-American powers, which are now in a semi-paralytic state in the field of war production, will be made quite easy.

We must send as many aircraft to the battle-front as we possibly can, but we must not forget to send large-sized transport planes also to the south.

Confused State of U.S.

Discussions on the relative merits of ships and planes for long-distance transportation in the United States, now suffering from successive defeats, are gradually revealing the confused state of that nation. Especially, America's confidence in transportation by ships has been diminishing ever since the destruction this spring of 32 out of 36 transports, which composed a large convoy, by German submarines, and, in addition to bring again to the fore the question of building large-sized transport submarines of which the American Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, had been boasting since last year, the shipping situation in the United States has brought Henry Kaiser whom the Americans call the "king of shipbuilders" to declare that it has become impossible for ships to discharge their mission of war transportation.

Even though President Franklin Roosevelt is now busily propagandizing the yearly production of 70,000 airplanes, and though the dilemma of President Roosevelt, who tries to evade the responsibility for the loss of an enormous number of American ships by inducing his bosom henchman, Henry Kaiser the king of shipbuilders, to chant the uselessness of ships into American ears, is to be pitied, we must not fall into the trap in which he has caught the American people.

We will build airplanes, and we will build ships. Under the Naval Administration in the South, the people, besides using the shipyards already in existence, are constructing numerous yards for building wooden ships, and by producing lumber out of the teak that grows limitlessly in the jungle areas they are steadily pushing forward the construction of standard ships. Vessels are being launched successively into the Greater East Asia Sea where they render great service in the exchange of resources and goods. Thus these ships are carrying on for the successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War by effectively taking part in the reconstructive phase of the whole scheme.

MANY NEW RECORDS SET IN EUROPE MEET

Athletes From Axis, Neutral Countries Hold Competitions In Championship Events

In spite of the war raging in Europe, both Axis and neutral athletes are daily turning in credible performances in their respective lines of sport, according to latest reports received here.

In the German national hockey championships this year, the finals were played off before a large crowd of spectators in Frankfurt, when the Frankfuter S. C. Sachsenhausen defeated the Uhlanhorster Hockey Club from Hamburg by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The score was deadlocked at 1 goal all at half-time but the home eleven managed to walk away with the title when they netted the winning goal in the second half. A noteworthy fact about this game is that both line-ups included a number of active servicemen on furlough.

In the Ladies' national championships, the Harvestehuder Tennis and Hockey Club eleven won a convincing 4 to 2 victory over the Wuerzburgar Kickers. Great interest is also being shown in the national soccer championships as the tourney has now reached the finals stage.

In the top bracket, the Dresdener S. C., playing before 30,000 spectators in Hanover fought their way into the finals when they whitewashed the Holstein-Kiel eleven by 3 goals to 0. The other semi-finals staged in Stuttgart, the powerful Saarbruecken Football Club nosed out the Vienna Club from Vienna by the close score of 2 goal to 1. The finals is set for this week-end in Berlin, and the huge Berlin Olympic Stadium seating 150,000 spectators is reported to be all sold out.

In the inter-city series, the traditional soccer match between Berlin and the all Hamburg teams resulted in a 3 to 1 victory for the Berliners. In Pressburg, an international match between Croatia and Slovakia was played off recently with the Croats taking a 3 to 1 victory, while in Sofia, Hungary defeated the Bulgarian national team by the score of 4 goals to 2. In another international match played off in Budapest, the teams representing Rumania and Slovakia drew two goals each. The fast-stepping Turin Soccer Club annexed the Italian national title, while the hardy Zurich "Grasshoppers" walked off with with the Swiss championship.

New Heavyweight Champ

Great activities is also reported in European fistic circles and one major ring event was held recently in Stockholm. Olle Tandberg, hardhitting Swedish heavyweight, pounded out a 15-round decision over the burly Belgian Karalsys, to take the European heavyweight crown, relinquished some time ago by the former world's champion, Max Schmeling of Germany. Tandberg, it is reported, will take on Luigi Musina, Italian light-heavyweight, in a non-title bout, before leaving for the United States to take a crack at the title held by the colored Joe Louis of Detroit.

In the German national amateur championships held in Kassel, Obermauer, last year's European champion again battled his way to take the flyweight title. Goetzke was rated tops in the bantam class and Scheenberger walked off with the featherweight honors.

In the light-weight division, a mixup occurred when the favored Herbert Nuernberg, holder of the European title, lost on a foul to Biehler, who was in turn disqualified for being overweight so the title remains vacant.

The middleweight title went to Imbsweiler, while Pepper and Runge were declared the light-heavy and heavyweight champions respectively. Runge, who won the Olympic championship in the Berlin games in 1936, was in rare form throughout the tourney and had little difficulty in winning. An interesting fact was divulged by F. H. Hange, local sports enthusiast, who stated that he had both Obermauer and Nuerberg signed on to appear in Tokyo just before the outbreak of the war.

Miss Fanny Koen, who was rated as the best female athlete last year, turned in the best mark of the year for the running high jump with a leap of 1.60 meters, which however, was a shade below her world's mark, established the year before.

The best performance of the year in the javelin throw was turned in by Miss Anneliese Steinheuer, world title-holder, who recently tossed the spear in Krefeld 44.01 meters.

Mrs. Bartschauer Shines

After 15 years of active competition, Mrs. Radtke Bartschauer who won fame in the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam, when she nosed out Japan's wonder athlete, Miss Kinue Hitomi in the 800 meters event, served notice that she was far from being through by turning a time of 13.8 in the 100 meters besides tossing the javelin 31.50 meters, in a recent meet held in Breslau.

In the men's division, Nacke, the German high jump record holder turned in the best performance of the year in his favorite event with a leap of 1.97 meters.

Gunder Haegg, the sensational Swedish middle distance star, who cracked several world's marks last year, is again showing good form this year. In a track and field meet held in Sundsvall, he negotiated the 3,000 meters in the fast time of 8 minutes 54.6 seconds to win from a a strong field on entries. He is scheduled to sail for America shortly, to compete against crack American middle-distance stars.

In the same meet, Ljunggrer, was timed in 49 seconds flat for the 400-meter event, while Herbert Wilmberg, Swedish weight star, won the shot-put event with a heave of 50.5 feet.

In Copenhagen, Niels Holst Soerensen, Danish distance star, took the 800-meter event in 1 minute 56.8 seconds. Arge Thomsen, the up and coming, decathlon star, won the high hurdles, the high jump and the pole vault.

In Italy, Mario Lanzi, former Olympic Champion, was timed in 1 minute 54.2 seconds in the 800 meters. In the national championships in Helsinki, Sarrama won the 3,000 meters in the remarkable time of 8 minutes 31.3 seconds. The Finnish javelin champion, Nikkanen, won his favorite event with a toss of 66.78 meters, which was considered the best performance of the year.

Hammer Throw Record

Another outstanding performance was turned in by the hefty Lundgren, Swedish weight star, his throw of 52.5, in the hammer throw being the top performance of European weight stars for the year. Osendarp, who for many years was the mainstay of the Dutch Olympic team, proved himself to be the best sprinter in Europe today when he recently turned in the fast times of 10.7 and 21.9 for the 100 and 200 meter sprints respectively.

In the Hungarian tennis championships, Joseph Asboth, well-known Davis cupper, defeated Szigeti in the finals by the scores of 7-5, 6-2 and 6-1. In the ladies' championship, Mrs. Petoefy, scored an upset when she defeated Miss Alice Florian, last year's Yugo-Slav champion, in straight sets by the scores of 6-4 and 6-3. Incidentally Rene Lacoste, former mainstay of the French Davis Cup team, recently resigned from his post as President of the French Tennis Association.

Miss Gisela Grass, Reich swim star, who set up a new mark of 1 minute 9.8 seconds in the 100-meter breastroke last year, was given official recognition last week.

A new world's mark for gliders was established recently in Germany when Erich Vertens in an endurance event, set a new endurance mark of 45 hours, 28 minutes and 51 seconds.

British Industry Hard Hit

STOCKHOLM.—Revealing that no less than 1,530,000,000 working days were lost to the British industry by strikes in 1942, the London Daily Telegraph declared in a report that this loss was the greatest Britain had suffered in the last four years. A total of 456,000 workers had participated in the strikes, the paper added.

Swedish Allegation Denied

OSLO.—The allegation made by the Stockholms Tidningen, that a number of Norwegian locomotives and a quantity of other rolling stock had been requisitioned and sent to Germany, causing a reduction of the railway service in Norway, was emphatically denied here.

639,770 Marriages in Reich

BERLIN.—The 639,770 marriages contracted in the entire Reich during 1942 means an increase of 3 per cent over 1941, according to official statistics.

GOOD FUTURE SEEN FOR P.I. INDUSTRIES

Mindanao, Cebu and Panay All Becoming Vital Bases With Growth of Islands

Mindanao, Cebu and Panay Islands of the Philippine Archipelago with abundant production of Manila hemp, fish, coconut oil, livestock as well as rice will become an indispensable supply base with the realization of further development of natural resources and the extensive cultivation of virgin land, commented a Domei dispatch from Manila.

The reconstruction of Davao, busiest center of Mindanao, is a scene of prosperity and vigorous activities, much more so than before the war. The population which stood about 180,000 at the outset of the war, is reaching higher. Within two or three years, the island is expected to become not only self-sufficient in foodstuffs but will be able to export its surplus production. In the task of construction, the Moro tribe in Lanao and Cotabato States is cooperating wholeheartedly.

For the increased production of Manila hemp, ramie and jute, the directorate-general of the Japanese Military Administration and the producers in close cooperation are exerting utmost efforts to produce sufficient amount for military purpose.

Mindanao is rich with aquatic products particularly around Davao and Zamboanga. The manufacture of dried bonito is being undertaken on a large scale while a certain amount of coconut oil is daily produced. The raising of chicken and pigs is greatly developed with the prospect of supplying some 10,000 chickens and some thousands of pigs monthly to the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Schools Already Opened

In the sphere of education, the island is not far behind the industrial activities. One high school and 38 national schools were already opened for the Filipino children. From next year, every subject is to be taught in Japanese, the enthusiasm of the Filipinos for Japanese being greatly bolstered by the recent statement by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo promising them independence within this year.

The training of the policemen is being carried on most strenuously while the Filipino public is not slow in responding to the Kalibapi movement. Not only the preservation of peace and order, but the development of industries, as well as enhancing the spirit of labor is attracting great concern of the public.

Cebu Island with the slogan of, "The Construction of The Island By Our Own Hands," is racing with other islands in the rehabilitation task. The visit to the Philippines by Prime Minister Tojo produced such great impression upon the islanders that the sporadic guerilla maneuvers were spontaneously quelled with the result that complete restoration of peace and order is prevailing in the southern sector. The Filipinos who pledged allegiance to the Japanese Military Administration are now cheerfully and happily engaged in their respective occupations.

In order to extend proper aid to those islanders, the directorate-general of the Japanese Military Administration dispatched its staff members even to remote regions. While the distribution of rice and other daily necessities is carried on, the construction of Cebu and Iloilo, Panay Island, is under way under the guidance of the Visayan Rehabilitation Committee.

The Visayan Rehabilitation Committee is planning for the construction of highways and bridges, the repair of damaged harbors, the investigation of people's living quarters, the immediate reopening of schools and the establishment of sanitation facilities. The building of living quarters for the islanders is also seriously considered.

Cebu Rapidly Develops

To cope with the labor problem, the liaison body connecting Government authorities and civilians was setup. The establishment of living quarters for laborers and of the employment office as well as various other measures for prompting industrial enterprises will further develop the industries in the island. With increase of the population in Cebu which previously contained 150,000 and with the complete restoration of electricity, water supply plant, and others Cebu has grown into a busy and prosperous island.

The Visayan area is known for its agricultural industry while others must be developed in the future. The tapping of coal in Cebu Island noted for its superior quality is urgent for facilitating maritime transportation and for industrial purposes as well. The coconut oil mainly produced in the eastern sector of the Visayan area and northern Mindanao is now piled up in Cebu Harbor and is used in manufacturing soap.

The large-scale manufacture of oil for cooking is to be undertaken in the near future. Alcohol for automobiles is now produced in an increased quantity. All those different kinds of oil are now shipped out to the countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, thus greatly contributing toward the construction of the Sphere.

The Visayan tribe upon the realization of the Philippine independence will undoubtedly stand on the foremost line of defense due to the geographical position of the Visayan Sea and the superior talent of the tribesmen in political as well as in commercial spheres.

Complete Meal From Wood

GENEVA.—A complete meal, consisting of soup, a meat dish and dessert, which had been derived from wood, was served here to 10 specially invited guests, according to the Geneva press.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943

Sino-Japanese Accord

In the course of his administrative speech in the recent 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet, General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, reaffirmed Japan's redoubled efforts to cement Sino-Japanese relations even closer. He declared: "We are determined more than ever to assist her (China) by all means available. In this spirit we intend to make fundamental revisions in the Treaty between Japan and China with a view to enhancing further the active cooperation between the two countries." This assurance is significant as a clear manifestation of Japan's firm resolve to carry out her new China policy in a thoroughgoing manner.

Among the measures expected to be taken hereafter by Japan in pursuit of her policy are those relative to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai, the renunciation of the right of taxation, the adjustment of "policy" companies, and the consolidation of Sino-Japanese economic collaboration. Japan, who has hitherto spared no effort to aid China in her fight for perfect independence, will direct her special attention hereafter to the problem of promoting close collaboration with the Chinese people as a whole. For the attainment of this aim, the Chinese people must be convinced of the truth that the emancipation of Greater East Asia is impossible without Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia and that nothing short of the establishment of a new order in East Asia can bring true welfare to the peoples in this part of the world.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere contains many peoples whose aggregate population amounts to some 1,000,000,000, and the common welfare and prosperity of these peoples must be sought in the spirit of good neighborliness and close cooperation. And Sino-Japanese collaboration furnishes the pivot of this union of all East Asiatic peoples. Nor is it too much to say that without Sino-Japanese collaboration and accord it is impossible to look for an unqualified triumph in the War of Greater East Asia. The need of Sino-Japanese accord has always been keenly felt by far-sighted leaders in both countries. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for instance, was very emphatic in his assertion that Sino-Japanese collaboration was an essential and fundamental condition for the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples. It was, therefore, a great misfortune for both countries that grave misunderstandings entertained by many Chinese leaders and people regarding Japan's policy have been blocking the way to accord.

The new measures of policy carried out by the Japanese Government concurrently with China's participation in the war, however, have done much to open the eyes of many misguided Chinese to the true aspects of Japanese policy, for they say for themselves that thanks to these Japanese measures, their country has been enabled to secure freedom from the shackles of unequal treaties and attain complete independence. That China has thus been liberated completely from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism, under which she has groaned during the past century, argues more eloquently than anything else that Japan's policy toward China is by no means based, as a section of the Chinese people used to represent it to be, on the principle of aggression, but that its keynote is to aid both the independence of China and the elevation of her international position. It would, indeed, be impossible for anybody to close his eyes to this most obvious fact. Even the Chungking leaders must be inwardly cognizant of Japan's genuine solicitude for China's welfare. This is somewhat accounted for by the fact that the new measures taken by Japan in China are causing perturbation of various forms on Chungking's anti-Japanese front.

However, the new policy adopted by this country simultaneously with China's entry into the war simply marks the first step in the direction of Sino-Japanese accord. The measures already taken under it must be followed by many others equally aiming at the consummation of all-round Sino-Japanese collaboration. Japan's new policy may lead to the collapse of the anti-Japanese front of Chungking, but that is not its aim. Its true aim may be considered achieved only when the two nations have become united spiritually. In order to effect this spiritual union, it is not enough for Japan to help relieve China of her yoke. She must go further and strive positively to win the hearts of the Chinese people, to say nothing of eliminating the anti-Japanese sentiment implanted deeply by Chungking in the Chinese mind. To this end, it is necessary for Japan to give sincere cooperation and aid to China in all directions so as to enable that nation to achieve regeneration. For instance, Japan's economic activities in China must follow lines entirely different from those pursued by the United States and Britain in the past. That is to say, Japan should not for a moment think of making China the object of economic exploitation. In carrying on economic undertakings in China, Japanese companies must make it their first business to promote true Sino-Japanese collaboration and to contribute to the achievement of the common war aim of the two countries, holding the pursuit of their own interests of secondary importance.

The policies of the United States and Britain toward China were shaped in pursuance of their ambitious scheme of monopolizing the market of China, which they looked upon as a semi-colony. Accordingly they could afford to ignore China's interests completely. Not so with Japan, however. Japan shares her fate with China in East Asia, and therefore a weakened China puts Japan in jeopardy to that extent. Japan's future activities in China must be based on a firm grasp of this truism. In the meantime, it is desirable that the Chinese people generally will sincerely try to gain a good understanding of Japan's true intentions and, accepting Japan's cooperation and aid frankly and gratefully, they should advance hand in hand with Japan on the path of glory and prosperity.

Since Masayuki Tani, the Japanese Ambassador, has recently returned to his post in Nanking after holding full consultations in Tokyo with Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and other Government leaders as to the steps to be taken hereafter in pushing forward Japan's new China policy, it is possible to look forward with high expectations to the Ambassador's future efforts to promote Sino-Japanese accord.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

Being by nature social, some portion of our energies we must employ to keep up the flow of sociality. But its field and action are on the surface. The ripples of gregariousness are not the deep currents of human love. The men who have strong social instincts are not necessarily lovers of men. The men who are spendthrifts very often lack true generosity. In most cases they cannot give, but can only spend. And also like them the social men spend themselves, but not give themselves. This reckless spending creates a vacuum which we fill up with the debris of activities, whose object is to bury time.

A Year Ago Today

June 29, 1942

In large-scale mopping-up operations against the enemy army which retreated into the Tahsing mountains in southern Shansi Province, crack Japanese Units are now driving eastward in a three-pronged drive in a 60-kilometer line stretching from Lingchwan, near the southeast border of Shansi Province, to Linchi, in northern Honan Province.

• • •

The enemy airdrome in Lishui, key point of strategic importance in southern Chekiang Province, which was captured by the Japanese Forces, has been found to be completely useless as a result of the air raids carried out by the Japanese. One-third of the whole city of Lishui was completely demolished by Japanese air attacks.

• • •

In a desperate attempt to cope with the mounting dearth of important commodities, the Chungking regime recently abolished two regulations prohibiting the transportation of smuggled commodities. This step aims at acquiring materials and commodities from the occupied areas to the hinterland districts through the encouragement of smuggling operations.

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Due to the strict restriction on the use of rubber, trucks in the United States will be reduced by 50 per cent in 1943 as compared with the present figures. Reducing the number of trucks by half will seriously affect transportation of farm products from districts where there is no railway service.

• • •

Owing to the recent decision of the National Government to replace the old fapi or the Chungking dollar with Federal Reserve Bank notes and to demonetize the old fapi within the territory now under the jurisdiction of the National Government, a large stride has not been taken toward general peace advocated by President Wang Ching-wei.

• • •

Since the Forward Bloc has its roots in the Indian masses, and is composed of all classes of natives, no matter how severe the British suppression may become, it will not dampen the spirit or the party, nor will it prevent the movement of the party, said Subhas Chandra Bose, former president of the Indian National Congress, in his protest against the recent prohibition and suppression of the party.

BONDS WITH NANKING TIGHTENED BY JAPAN'S NEW POLICY IN CHINA

National Government Makes Excellent Headway in All Fields—Stabilizes Relations With Manchoukuo

By YASUZUMI YAMAZAKI
(From the Kaizo)

Japan's surrender of concessional and extraterritorial rights in China to the Nanking Government and the intensification of Sino-Japanese economic activities clearly indicate the nature of its new China policy. The latest political, economic and military understanding reached between the two Governments, with the object of prosecuting the war in Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, has unfolded a new era of Sino-Japanese collaboration and mutual assistance. It is, therefore, evident that the new China policy of Japan aims at hastening the emergence of mutual harmony on an unshakable basis, so that inimical alien intervention in the affairs of East Asia will find no room in the future. In other words, it signifies the sublimation of the long-advocated continental policy of this country.

In the midst of the current international hostilities, conditions have appeared rendering it possible to stabilize regional contiguity in different spheres of the world. Japan, which has all along maintained that East Asia should be allowed to shape its destiny without outside pressure, has added a new chapter to the history of Sino-Japanese intercourse. This new chapter is that Japan is not prosecuting military campaigns against the Chungking regime to secure the total military defeat of the continent, but it is engaged in such actions to restore China to its proper status by obtaining the complete expulsion of Anglo-American influences, which are still dominating the Chiang Kai-shek administration.

Not Interested in War

Japan is not remotely interested in waging war with China. Its military expedition there is solely directed toward dislodging the Anglo-American hold and not disturbing the rightful flow of life of the continent. This is the reason why Japan has not taken up an attitude of victor in regard to the China impasse. The Nanking Government, which is fully aware of this good intention of Japan, is cooperating with it as its partner in regenerating East Asia through joint efforts.

In the days of liberalism, it had been the usual practice for the victorious nations to impose their terms of peace on the vanquished countries. As such peace terms invariably included the granting of special rights and privileges to the victors, the defeated countries remained dissatisfied, with the result that intermittent hostilities broke out after short periods of tranquillity. Had the last World War imposed a just and equitable peace, perhaps the present international upheaval would not have taken place. The Axis Powers, which have suffered from the injurious effect of an imposed peace, are not desirous of repeating the same mistake committed by the "democratic" bloc.

In consequence, they are advocating that each component sphere of the world should be allowed to exercise its proper function in its own zone of action. The fact that Japan has not taken advantage of China's military weakness to enforce the terms of a victor is sufficient proof that it is endeavoring to bring back the situation in East Asia to normalcy by manifesting a good-neighborly spirit. The treaties hitherto contracted between Tokyo and Nanking can be taken as practical evidence in this regard. Moreover, the larger objective of creating a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere reflects to what extent Japan is faithful to the concept of regional reciprocity.

New Policy Clarified

A comparison of the status of the Nanking Government with that of the Chungking regime brings to light the point that while the former in cooperation with Japan is gradually creating conditions for the regeneration of China and elimination of Anglo-American intrusion, the latter is obstructing the rebirth of the continent and inviting alien interference. Consequently, it is obvious that Nanking is following the right path, and Japan is extending all aids to it for the consummation of its policy; whereas Chungking is following a highly objectionable path, thereby compelling Japan to secure its severance of alignment with the United States and Britain, so that the stability of the continent on a uniform basis would be assured. This, in a nutshell, can be called the new China policy of Japan.

The sublimation of Japan's China policy has been motivated by two important factors. The first is that the Japanese nation, in accord with the spirit of the times, has adjusted itself to become a genuine and inseparable partner of the Chinese nation. The second is that Japan's objective and subjective cognition of the responsibility of organizing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has transparently depicted its sincerity of purpose concerning the mode of Sino-Japanese relations that should exist permanently to protect common security and flourish, besides the growth of new life in the southern countries. It is, indeed, deplorable that Chungking, which also admits of the need of Sino-Japanese rapprochement, under the superimposed pressure of the Anglo-American nations, finds itself unable to separate truth from untruth. Now that Japan's goodwill toward China has been placed on a clear-cut foundation through various arrangements of mutual interest, Chungking's reliance on London and Washington has become a valueless thing, which will be naturally receded to the background with the steady expansion of the Tokyo-Nanking unity of purpose.

Two Remaining Problems

It is undeniable that the realization of full-fledged Sino-Japanese cordiality is dependent on the solution of several problems that stand in its way The most important ones among them, of course, are the activities of the Chungking and the Communists regimes. So far as the solution of these two problems is militarily concerned, appropriate measures have already been put into motion.

The secondary problems are connected with economic questions and issues centering on pacification of occupied areas. It is apparent that when hostilities are still going on economic questions related to military issues cannot be solved so readily as can be done in peacetime. But the points that must be noted are that good faith has been established on both sides, that more and more pacified areas are being transferred to the control of the Nanking Government, and that joint economic activities are being systematized to bolster the economic well-being of the continent and of Japan, too.

The Nanking Government since its inception has made rapid headway. It has not only firmly stabilized its relations with Japan and Manchoukuo, but also has become a voluntary partner of this country to contribute its might in the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As the pivot of Japan's national policy is concentrated on regional harmony, it has been obliged to see that all sovereign aspirations of Nanking relative to the regeneration of China are met with as quickly as possible. Hence, Japan has surrendered its concessional and extraterritorial rights and has secured similar renouncements from friendly Powers.

In addition, it is giving to that Government economic and military assistance to rebuild its economic and military structures. Therefore, it can be well perceived that the new China policy of Japan is a highly desirable practical instrument fashioned to accelerate the stable expansion of the influence of the Nanking Government, on the one hand, and to enable it to contribute its share to the prosecution of the war against Britain and the United States and construction of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, on the other.

Question of Military Necessity

At a time when Japan is engaged in an unprecedented war, it would be sheer perversity of reality to suggest that the controlling rights which it is exercising in occupied areas in China, impelled by military necessity, should be restored forthwith to the Nanking Government.

In China, hostilities are going on, and Britain and America, by utilizing Chungking, are trying to aggravate the situation in East Asia. In view of these facts, which unchallengeably substantiate Japan's contention of military necessity, this country has been reluctantly forced to control certain strategic areas of China until a decisive settlement is reached in the war. Moreover, the Nanking Government, which is unreservedly supporting Japan, in the prosecution of hostilities as its partner in the War of Greater East Asia, has by agreement concluded a mutual military understanding, thereby granting Japan such rights which are commensurate with military necessity. In these circumstances, the insinuation regarding Japan's controlling rights in occupied areas in China cannot but be termed as irrevalent fabrication.

The above-related outline of the new China policy in Japan distinctly shows the goodwill, the sincerity of purpose and the truthfulness of this country toward the continent. Any imputation of ulterior or selfish motive to it would be more than a wishful opinion. Just as Nanking has adopted the policy of "sharing life and death" with Japan, so this country has rearranged its China policy to "share life and death" with China. Back of this unanimity lies the time-honored social, cultural and racial affinities between the two nations.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Sukuna-Hikona no Mikoto

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Of the many wondrous works which the great Okuni-nushi and the little Sukuna-Hikona had performed "with their united strength and one heart, the most beneficient was the inauguration of the art of medicine. The medicine must be understood in its widest and most comprehensive sense. The ills and misfortunes the human flesh is heir to, were then, as always, both numerous and virulent, and the art of cure almost meant the whole breadth and circumference of the art of civilization. Sake-brewing was only part of it. Remedying of ignorance, vanity and pride came under its scope, of course.

And the fundamental source of all human ills was discovered in the mushi—insects. The mushi was understood, we must say, to include a vast variety of undesirable creatures—insects, reptiles, wasps, centipedes, vipers, birds, ferocious animals, even evil spirits in human disguise or in the skins of other animals, apparently harmless.

The two deities directed their major energies to the "prevention and control of the mushi." We read in the Nihon Shoki how "for the sake of the visible race of man as well as for beasts they (the two deities) determined the method of healing diseases; and in order to do away with the calamities of birds, beasts and creeping things, established the means of their prevention and control."

Cause of All Ills

This was indeed a blessing of unfathomable benefit for mankind. For in those days the "misfortunes of creeping insects"—Hau-mushi no Wazawai—were so universal that the term "human felicity" was almost synonymous with "freedom from insect bites," of which we have a good reminder in the phrase of common use, "tsutsuga-naku" (without tsutsuga, or insect harm). We still employ the word "mushi" in connection with numerous ills and ailments: mushi-ba (decayed tooth), mushi-bara (diarrhoea or stomach ache), mushi-ke (neurotics), simply mushi (convulsions, especially for children. Unaccountable antipathy or prejudice to anything or any person is spoken of as being "disliked by mushi" (mushi-ga-sukanu); we speak of cure or charm against any malady often as "mushi-fuji" (capturing mushi); and airing of furniture and clothing for disinfection is "mushi-boshi'; and when we have an uneasy presentiment or foreboding of bad news, we are informed of it by mushi (mushi-ga-shirasu.)

It is quite obvious from above that our divine ancestors had a thorough understanding of what we call bacteriology and microbic diseases; they must have known all about human pathology and the science of therapeutics that the best of our medicos pretend to know.

He Guards Us Still

Thus the "prevention and control" of mushi, secured, at least in great measure, by the two deities, must be regarded as a phenomenal achievement. No wonder that the memory of Sukuna-Hikona should have been enshrined in many Shinto temples all over the land, worshipped as the tutelary deity of the physicians as well as all those suffering from any sickness in body or mind.

It seems a sacrilegious act to analyze the name of a great deity like Sakuna-Hikona, but we may be allowed to say this much that "Sukuna," while it means "small," seems to bear a close affinity to "kusu" (inversion of suku). Now the old word, "kusu" or "kushi" from which the modern "kusuri" is derived, meant medicine, wine and miracle (the two former were believed to work miraculous cures) and the kusu-shi by which the doctor was meant, often without justification, we fear, really meant "miracle worker."

In due course of time Sukuna-Hikona, evidently thinking that his mission in Japan had been fulfilled, departed for Tokoyo-no-kuni (eternal land), leaving Okuninushi in a most disconsolate state. We make no doubt however, his soul continues to guard us, "controlling" all sorts of evil mushi from outside and inside.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

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Fruits of Wisdom

Shun the inquisitive, for you will be sure to find him leaky. Open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been instrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies, never to be recalled.—Horace.

FINANCES IN P.I. PUT IN ORDER; TRAFFIC FACILITIES RESTORED

Budget Balanced by Retrenchment Policy and Adoption Of Series of New Taxes

(From the Toa)

Part II

It is well known that the Philippines' prewar finances, independent in appearance, were almost entirely dependent on American help. Following are the budgets for recent years under the Quezon administration.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	(Unit: 1,000 pesos)	
1937	65,707	69,671
1938	79,300	79,800
1939	97,062	91,520
1940	91,178	89,149
1941	112,000	111,000

The budgets are apparently well balanced, but the truth is that the revenues were derived, to a vast extent, from the cocoa-nut oil tax refund and other sources of income from the United States. (The cocoa-nut oil tax refund in 1937 totaled 55,500,000 pesos. This was unusually large, but even in 1941, as much as 34,000,000 pesos was refunded by America.) The Philippines' finances could not have existed without American help. Again, how unsound their fiscal policy in general had been may be gathered from the fact that overhead expenses accounted for 50 per cent of the expenditures.

Under the military administration, the Philippines' fiscal policy was formulated on a sound principle, without dependence on outside help.

The finances of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are entirely in the charge of their Intendance Department, with purely military operational expenditures and defrayals connected with military administration being taken care of by the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Account.

Sound Budget Made

As for the Executive Commission, a budget was formulated under Japanese guidance and supervision on a sound basis. The finances for January to September—the period of chaos—were dependent on loans from the Army Forces. A new budget on a self-sustaining basis was drawn up on October 1. Before this date, the budgets were drawn up on a short-period basis as is seen in the table below.

(Unit 1,000 pesos)

	1st stage Jan. 23-Apr.	2nd stage May-June	3rd stage July-Sept.
Revenue	1.897	3.864	6.982
Expenditure	7.806	3.810	7.400
	—5.909	+54	+418

The 5,900,000 peso deficit in the first stage was unavoidable in the total absence of tax receipts, the budget having been drawn while the Philippines was still in the vortex of war.

Assiduous efforts for self-sufficiency produced a surplus of 54,000 pesos at the end of the second stage. In accordance with a "less expense, more income" policy, a further 2,300 officials were discharged, while a commodity tax for the Manila municipality area was created in April and a 13 per cent raise in the tobacco consumption tax was enforced in May. Confined exclusively to the Manila municipality area, however, the tax receipts for this period were too small to contribute materially toward swelling revenues, but the fact that a balance was struck is worth special notice as promising a bright future.

Tax Receipts Up

In the third stage, tax receipts accounted for over 80 per cent of the revenue. This owes, in a large measure, to the establishment of new taxes—the radio set registration tax, the foreigners' registration tax, the liquor tax and the fuel alcohol special consumption tax. On the expenditure side, the ordinary administrative defrayals were kept down to a minimum and the largest possible appropriations were made for educational, constructional and productive activities. This is striking evidence of the Executive Commission's cooperation in the 'Army's policy of productivity expansion.

After passing through these stages, the Philippines' finances became self-sufficient on October 1, independent of help from the Army.

Among the factors contributory to the satisfactory progress of the financial adjustment may be mentioned the deflationary trend prevailing at the time of the entry of the Imperial Forces into Manila. Simultaneously with the opening of the war, the Quezon administration restricted bank savings withdrawals in Manila to 250 pesos per person per week. Spurring the deflationary trend was the withdrawal of the American forces' cash in the banks.

As at November, 1941, the note issue in the Philippines was about 220,000,000 pesos. After the occurrence of the war, it fell below the 200,000,000 pesos level, with the currency in circulation estimated at 100,000,000 pesos. This will give an idea of the deflationary tendency at the time. Happily, therefore, no inflation arrived, to the relief of all concerned, while the jump in prices had no serious effect, either.

To break the financial deadlock caused by the closing of the banks, the Japanese Army, immediately after the enforcement of the military administration on January 23, 1942 issued the Proclamation pertaining to the Re-opening of Financial Institutions and ordered the re-opening of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Japanese Credit Association of Manila. This was quickly followed, on February 3, by the re-opening of the Philippine National Bank and the Philippine Commercial Bank. At the same time, the banks of the enemy origin were taken over and the liquidation business started on August 1.

By far the largest amount of banking business is transacted through the Japanese banks, with the savings in them amounting to twice or, in some cases, thrice the pre-war dimensions.

For the purpose of (1) supplying funds for developmental undertakings and (2) enforcing control over currency circulation and general finance, the Philippine Branch of the Southern Development Bank was opened in Manila on July 1, 1942. All funds for industrial purposes are offered to the enterprisers by this Bank through the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan. Developmental undertakings in the Philippines got definitely under way with the Southern Development Bank as the nucleus.

Currency Adjusted

Under a proclamation issued by the Military Administration on January 3, 1942, the circulation of Yen notes and other foreign currencies was prohibited. The circulation of American dollars was prohibited on and after February 7. The peso military scrip issued by the Imperial Government and the existing peso currency are the only authorized currencies in the Philippines. Special mention must be made of the fact that the military scrip is in satisfactory circulation and enjoys the immense confidence of the populace.

As has been said in an earlier paragraph, there was a deflationary, instead of inflationary, trend at the time of the entry of the Imperial Forces into Manila The restoration of peace and order, the rehabilitation of industries, the swelling circulation of military scrip and the commodity dearth combined to give rise to an inflationary trend. The Military Administration quickly instituted preventive measures, such as productivity expansion, restriction on bank savings withdrawals, cuts in the pay of government servants, compulsory savings, the creation of a merchandise sales tax, the adjustment of the distribution machinery, a lowering of the living standard, etc., with the result that the trend has not swelled to any serious proportions.

Transportation Restored

Restoration of Traffic: Since the reduction of the archipelago, the military authorities have been striving hard for the restoration and adjustment of traffic, which is an urgent task from the standpoint of peace and order and construction. Work has been carried on with three major objects—fulfilment of military requirements, speeding up of peace and order activities and contribution to developmental undertakings. The funds, materials and labor required have been raised on the spot wherever possible. A review of the progress of traffic restoration may be reviewed under the sub-headings of land traffic and shipping.

Land Traffic: The feature of land traffic in the prewar Philippines was that first importance was attached to automobile traffic, with railways subordinated to it. In consequence, railways were far behind automobile traffic in development.

The enemy's destruction of steel bridges and the shortage of gasoline seriously impeded the reconstruction of railways. Thanks to the earnest efforts of the Railway Reconstruction Corps, however, the 60-kilometer line between Manila and San Fernando was rebuilt in the middle of February, 1942. Three months later, the main lines to Kabanatuan were opened. Following the reduction of Bataan and Corregidor, work progressed apace, and over 90 per cent of the total railway mileage in Luzon is now open.

Also seriously damaged by the ravages of war were the well-equipped and well-paved motor road extending over 10,000 kilometers. This has now been almost completely rebuilt.

The temporary difficulty in bus traffic, due to a gasoline shortage, has now been overcome by the use of alcohol, with practically all the lines now open.

Under the influence of American automobile civilization, the Filipinos in the pre-war days looked down on the railway as a transportation facility for the lower class. The military administration authorities uphold a "Railway First" policy and are trying hard to make the populace recognize the importance of railways.

(To Be Continued)

Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

No. 15,897 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

41 Planes Smashed in Air Raids On Bases at Port Darwin and Wau

In News Spotlight

'Raid' Panic Hits Colorado Citizens As Shells at Rail Junction Explode

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—Grand Junction, Colorado, was awakened from its deep slumber about 2:00 a.m. Sunday morning by terrific detonations of exploding shells bursting somewhere very near. Intermittent explosions shook the whole city till about 5:30 a.m. Terrified and startled citizens took refuge in their cellars quite sure that enemy planes had swooped down on them and that they were being bombed.

Two freight cars laden with shells in a nearby side track had ignited to cause the terrific explosions that scared the Grand Junction citizens almost to a panic. The Grand Junction radio station had broadcast: "This is just like a battlefield. Can't you hear the bomb splinters swishing through the air?" The poor citizens crouched in abject fear for several hours.

Also, the police station made a mistake and sounded the air-raid alarm instead of the intended fire-alarm, which further contributed to general confusion. Details of the incident were explained to the citizens only after permission had been granted by the police and military authorities. Several hours passed before order was restored in the city. Casualties only amounted to seven injured and damage to the roof of a house by falling fragments, despite the fact that a terrific uproar and confusion had been created in the city.

San Francisco sounded an air-raid alarm today lasting for 30 minutes according to reports, when an unidentified plane was sighted somewhere in the vicinity. This makes the third air-raid alarm in June, and the 29th since the outbreak of the war.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 29

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Asia Cannot Be Fooled

MAINICHI—Local Administration

Asia Cannot Be Fooled

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Wendell Willkie severely attacks the inconsistency of the anti-Axis countries' war aim in his book entitled "One World" which is a collection of impressions of his trips in Europe and Asia as President Roosevelt's special envoy. According to Willkie, while it is imperative for anti-Axis nations to establish the principle of the war which they are fighting for a primarily common aim, the guiding policy of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for the conduct of the war is not in the direction of this aim. They have made various proclamations concerning the war aim but there can be found no fundamental agreement in them, Willkie asserts, and it is for this reason that anti-Axis nations other than America and Britain do not fully cooperate with them.

Willkie further points out that this fact is especially conspicuous in the Asiatic Continent. His assertions all hit the mark and without waiting his pointing it out, all countries of the world except America and Britain are already aware of the fact.

What the world wants to know, however, is not the existence of inconsistency in anti-Axis countries' war aim, but the reason why and wherefore Willkie considers that the world is one while he himself is so fully aware of the lack of unity among anti-Axis countries.

His book in question has been introduced only with its highlights and therefore it is not certain if the writer's ideal is fully clarified in the publication. Judging from the fact that Willkie declares in his book that some 1,000,000,000 Asiatics no longer like to live under alien rule and that a frank and clear answer must be given to the question if the Atlantic Charter is to be applied also to the Pacific, the contents of the Willkie proclamation, if there ever be such a thing, can easily be surmised.

Even if the Atlantic Charter is applied to the Pacific as Willkie asserts and the stand and policy of the Anglo-American Powers are clarified frankly, no Asiatic will believe in it. Willkie may indulge in criticizing Roosevelt and Churchill and attack their world policy as he likes but he must know that even if he proclaims his new world policy in place of the Churchill-Roosevelt policy, not a single Asiatic will believe in it.

Unless a radical change takes place in their fundamental idea of looking down upon the Asiatics and of trying to exclude them, they will enjoy no confidence of the Asiatic peoples. Japan will never forget the anti-Japanese Exclusion Act of the United States. Intelligent Chinese know well that the amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 is nothing more than an expedient step for the interests of the Americans in the prosecution of the war. Asiatics only laugh at Willkie who is painfully contemplating over the question what liberty is—the liberty for which America is fighting. No adjective other than "brazen-faced" will be fit for Willkie.

Willkie, in his book, demands much of the realization of the Roosevelt-Churchill declarations but he is happily ignorant of the fact that even anti-Axis nations are doubtful of the reliability of these proclamations. Discussions over such declarations mean nothing but waste of time.

Local Administration

MAINICHI—The Government's wartime local administration renovation and strengthening policy whereby Japan Proper is to be divided into nine districts and regional administrative councils are to be established in those respective districts indicates rather a drastic new departure made in its work to bolster the nation's fighting power.

Japan is no longer a small State whose activity is confined to this island group. We Japanese at present are conducting the management of the extensive Southern Regions which are several times as large as the Japanese mainland. At such a time, the very fact that Japan Proper is still subdivided into more than 40 urban and rural prefectures will be seen to be based merely on historical circumstances since the Meiji Restoration.

Of course, the present division of administrative areas such as we have may have been due originally to topographical considerations as well as to the conditions of the people's life which partly have been inherited from the feudal times. But the progress and development of the means of traffic and communications achieved during the 70 years since the Meiji Restoration, coupled with the consequent enlargement economically and culturally of provincial areas, has in no small measure lessened the import of the significance of the present prefectural divisions, particularly of late years.

The historical subdivision of provincial administrative areas is meaningless in itself. For several years past, under the present wartime structure, prefecture blocs, as it were, in supply and distribution of goods and materials vital for the people's living have proved an annoyance to the nation as a whole.

Further, the actual state of affairs existing is such that they make it imperative to treat several prefectures as one unit in the conduct of not a few provincial administrative affairs with respect to labor mobilization, etc. And in fact, under the existing provincial administrative area division system no little difficulty has been experienced in securing full cooperation even among the neighboring prefectures themselves. Thus the subdivisional administrative areas system such as we have at present has hampered the collective administrative working efficiency of prefectures. This state of

(Continued on Page 2)

DEWEY LEADS REPUBLICAN LIST AS NEXT ROOSEVELT OPPONENT

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, is the leading popular choice among the Republican candidates for United States President in the coming elections according to a recent Gallup survey. Governor Dewey with 37 per cent, led the list followed by Wendell Willkie with 28 per cent and General Douglas MacArthur with 15 per cent. Leo Allen, Lower House member from Illinois, also sounded out the opinion of Republican members of the House on the same subject and gained the following results: Governor Dewey, 51 per cent; General Douglas MacArthur 33 per cent; Governor Bricket of Ohio 32 per cent and Wendell Willkie, the present standard-bearer, 18 per cent.

ALL IRAN ENGULFED IN FLAMING REVOLT

Starving, Oppressed People Rise to Oust Invaders From Land

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The riot in Iran caused by the public indignation against anti-Axis oppression and the shortage of foodstuff has now extended throughout the country, according to reports by the correspondent of the Scandinavian News Agency at Teheran.

An organized band of rioters yesterday cut off the trans-Iranian Railway line at several places between Shiraz, an important point in the central district, and Bandar Chahbar, a port in the southern section. As the trans-Iranian Railway line is the main transportation route of the country, the supply of foodstuff to the Soviet Union has been totally suspended.

Meanwhile, rioting is now raging all over the country, and it is reported that several cities have already been occupied by the enraged people.

In view of the serious situation caused by the rioting, the Iranian Government held an urgent conference today and decided to organize a headquarters for suppressing rioters. Among the cities occupied by the infuriated mobs is said to be Filzabad, where there is a possibility of the Iranian troops joining the rebels.

At numerous places, British barracks and transportation facilities have been attacked by the rioters. They are reported planning to establish a new political party by causing the downfall of King Reza Shah Pahlevi.

F.I.C. INDIANS THANK TOJO FOR PROMISE OF FREEDOM

Resolve to Support Subhas Bose in Fight

Domei

SAIGON, June 28.—Impressed by the declaration made by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Imperial Japanese Diet recently and also by the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian patriot in Tokyo, Indian residents at Saigon held a mass meeting last night, and passed the following resolution.

"The Indian residents in French Indo-China hereby wish to express their profound thanks for the declaration made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in which he had promised every possible aid to drive out the Anglo-Saxons from India in order to secure independence for India. At the same time, we place full confidence in Subhas Chandra Bose, our leader, and promise to exert ourselves for the attainment of India's independence, our long cherished desire, at any sacrifice."

Penang Indians Meet

Domei

PENANG, June 28.—About 4,000 Indian residents attended the Indian mass meeting which opened here at 6:30 p.m. today. The President of the All-Malai Indian Independence League urged all the Indians to prepare for the "death fight" to free themselves from British yoke.

Chu, Ishiwata in Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, June 28.—Chinese Finance Minister Chu Fu-hai and Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the Nanking Government, arrived here this noon by air. They called on the Army and Navy Commanders in the Wuhan district and the Japanese Consulate.

At 5 p.m., they gave an interview to newspapermen, and at 7 p.m. were the guests at the dinner given by the provincial Government.

New Strike at Chrysler Factory As Coal Trouble Still Unsettled

Chester Davies Quits--Anti-Roosevelt Move Seen Growing in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—United States Food Administrator Chester Davies submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt today. He had already expressed his wish to resign as he differed in opinion with President Roosevelt on the food price control question.

Upon receiving his resignation, the President immediately appointed Justice Marvin Jones of the Federal Circuit Court as his successor.

After quitting his office, Mr. Davies issued the following statement:

"I do not think that the subsidy system which the President is intending to adopt to lower food prices will be able to check inflation. A subsidy system should be followed by tax increase. Only when public purchasing power is absorbed, can inflation be effectively prevented."

The new Food Administrator Marvin Jones was chairman of the anti-Axis Food Conference recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia.

Roosevelt Opposition Grows

The ominous hostility in the United States Congress to President Roosevelt termed "a whirlwind of hatred" the Washington Post has at last come to a head with Congress, now is open revolt against the President's autocratic methods, having in quick succession overridden his veto on the Strike Suppression Bill; approved the Food Dictator Bill over his objections and further voted down the Food Retail Prices Subsidy Bill, he had gone on record as approving. By these votes Congress has given open expression to the mounting dissatisfaction with the President and his muddled and inconsistent war measures, apparent under the surface for some time, and shown that the days when Congress would act as Roosevelt's "yes-men," and rubber-stamp all his decisions, have come to an end, a Zurich dispatch of June 27 to the Asahi reports.

Some of the reasons for the bitter opposition to Roosevelt's war measures now manifest in Congress are pointed out by the dispatch as follows:

Confusion in Government

1. The confusion in Governmental organization which has resulted

(Continued on Pafe 2)

Boisson Resigns Post; Favors Vichy Regime

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, who was not favored by the de Gaulle faction because of his inclination toward the Vichy Government, voluntarily tendered his resignation, and the French Committee of National Liberation accepted it at its session held today, according to reports from Algiers.

Until his successor is appointed, General Charles de Gaulle will act as Governor-General of French West Africa.

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 27.—The fact that General Henri H. Giraud had been invited to Washington by President Roosevelt has aroused some attention in Berlin political circles.

The visit is regarded in Berlin as a sign that Roosevelt intends to revive his interests in the North African affairs. It is believed quite possible here that the United States after the recent trip of inspection of the British King in Tunis and Algiers will increase its influence in North Africa so that Giraud's invitation to the White House may be interpreted as a command to receive his orders there.

VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED are but minor factors as America finds itself embroiled in labor troubles. For far more disastrous is the terrific blow that it must cause to national morale in wartime as well as the crippling effect on its vaunted production power.

JAPAN'S SET-UP AMAZES GUINTO

Manila Mayor, Back In P.I., Describes Recent Trip Here

Domei

MANILA June 28.—Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, who headed the recent Philippine Inspection Party to Japan, commented on his return home of his impressions of Japan to the press today as follows:

"The firm determination of the Japanese to fight the war to a victorious finish is discernible in every stratum of Japan's national life. This impression is most apparent in the masses and the nation's full strength is being directed for the increase of war production. Not only is the spirit of exerting one's utmost apparent in the war industries alone, but also in candy factories, for instance, or any other small or medium industries one sees the Japanese nationals giving their best in their confidence of sure victory.

"The brilliant achievements of the Japanese Army and Navy have been made possible, it seems to me, through the strength of this spirit of the Government and the people in the home front, which has been transmitted to the men in the front.

"I was given the opportunity to observe the true aspects of Fighting Japan through the kindness of the Japanese Military Administration in

(Continued on Page 2)

Buddhists Visit Temple Of Thai Royal Family

Domei

BANGKOK, June 28.—Baron Koji Kibe and other members of the Buddhists' Goodwill Mission to Thailand now staying here, visited the Temple of the Royal Family at 9 a.m. today.

Later, they paid courtesy calls on W. Wichit Wathakan, Foreign Minister, and Major-General P. Phamon Montri, Education Minister.

Meanwhile, it was learned that ceremonies for the presentation of the sacred ashes of Sakya Muni, founder of Buddhism, to Thailand will be solemnized at the Temple of the Royal Family on the afternoon of July 1.

BURMA PARTY LEAVES TOKYO

Leader U Ba Lwin Expresses Thanks-To Tour Kansai

Rounding up their inspection of the administrative, policing, educational and other phases of Japan's wartime life since their arrival in Tokyo on June 12, the members of the Burmese Inspection Party left for their homeward journey on Monday afternoon from Tokyo Station on the 1:35 train.

"Many thanks for all your kindness," said U Ba Lwin, head of the party, at the Tokyo Station platform. "We shall take back as the best presents to our countrymen the many things that we have seen and heard in Japan, and by applying what we have learned to the various phases of our own life at home will endeavor to live up to Japan's expectations in us."

The party will visit Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka before leaving Japan.

Burmese Tour Nagoya

The Burmese Inspection Party arrived in Nagoya on Monday evening. After inspecting Nagoya Castle, Anjo Agricultural Experimental Station and other places of interest in and round the city, the members will leave Nagoya for Kyoto on Wednesday afternoon.

Envoy Slater Resigns

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—William Slater, Australian Ambassador to Moscow, resigned suddenly on account of his health, Australian Premier John Curtin announced today, according to reports from Canberra. Moreover, Curtin revealed that no successor to Slater will be appointed until the coming election is concluded.

Gen. Matsui in Dalat

Domei

SAIGON, June 28.—General Iwane Matsui, who is now on an inspection trip through the Southern Regions, arrived this morning at Dalat by air from Hanoi. He is scheduled to reach here on Wednesday.

2,200 Auto Men Refuse To Work--Coal Strike Settlement Seen Hard

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—A member of the United States House of Representatives submitted a bill to abolish the strike suppression law in the House of Representatives today, just when Washington political circles are still in strained confusion over the passage of the law despite the Presidential veto, according to reports from Washington.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—Another strike has broken out at the Chrysler Motor factory at Highland Park, Michigan, according to a New York dispatch.

More than 2,200 men are reported to be involved in the new walk-out which is particularly worthy of attention since it is the first to occur since the recent passage of the strike suppression law which Congress accomplished by over-riding the Presidential veto.

Despite the Anti-Strike Law which is now effective, the coal mine trouble in the Eastern States shows no sign of subsiding.

It is stated that on Monday a fairly large number of colliers resumed their work, but some 160,000 coal mine laborers in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee are still out. The coal miners under the direct supervision of iron manufacturing companies are assuming a specially rigid attitude and the strikers are said to be interrupting those who attempt to return to their work. According to the strike suppression law, these violators are to be punished as criminals. However, no measure has yet been taken by the Government, and it is greatly doubted whether the law can really be applied to the colliers.

Coal Output Drops

Due to the recent strikes, the coal output in the United States has dropped 23,000,000 tons below the estimated production since April 1, declared Secretary of the Interior

(Continued on Pafe 2)

Mrs. Chiang Going Home

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who has been visiting the United States and Canada, will shortly return to Chungking without going over to London despite the invitation sent by the British authorities, Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong announced today, according to reports from London.

Soviet Envoy Leaves Iran

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 28.—Soviet Ambassador Smirnov to Iran left Teheran yesterday by air for Moscow, it is reported from Teheran.

NIPPON ARMY PLANES WREAK HEAVY BLOW ON ENEMY AIR HOPE

Continuing their battering raids on enemy bases in the South Pacific, intrepid formations of Imperial Army Air Units achieved further war successes on June 20, 21 and 22 by either shooting down or destroying on the ground 41 enemy planes in relentless attacks over Port Darwin, Australia, and Wau, New Guinea, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at noon today.

In the raids, the enemy airfields and barracks as well as other facilities were destroyed as well as three grounded planes which were damaged at Wau.

The announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, Noon, June 29:—

I. Imperial Army Air Forces attacked enemy air bases at Port Darwin at the northwestern section of Australia on June 20 and 22. Details of the results achieved in the attacks are as follows:

1. Imperial Army Air Forces fought with 40 enemy fighter planes on June 20, and shot down 27 of them, and also destroyed three planes on the ground. Also most of enemy barracks and air fields were destroyed, and at several places fires were caused. Our loss was three planes, self-blasted.

2. On June 22, we again attacked with fighter plane units, but neither the enemy planes nor anti-aircraft batteries challenged us, and all of our planes safely returned to the base.

II. Imperial Army Air Forces attacked the enemy air field in the neighborhood of Wau, New Guinea, on June 20 and 21, and the results obtained are as follows.

1. On June 20, at Wau, three enemy planes on the ground were destroyed. We suffered no loss.

2. On June 21 in the air over the neighborhood of Salamaua, our planes met more than 20 enemy fighter planes, and shot down eight of them while three more were damaged. One of our planes failed to return.

Pope Sees British Envoy

Domei

ROME, June 28.—Pope Pius XII received today British Minister Francis Osborne to the Vatican and conferred with him for more than one hour but the nature of the meeting was not divulged, according to reports from Vatican City.

Reich Guns Blast England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—German long-distance guns opened fire along the Straits of Dover area for two hours yesterday, according to reports from Folkstone to London. Eye-witnesses of the artillery attack observed that the Germans might have used new guns at artillery positions in the neighborhood of Calais.

Negro Troops, M.P.'s Clash

Domei

GENEVA, June 29.—At a certain city in the northwestern section of England, American Negro troops collided with British military police and six persons were wounded, one of them seriously, according to reports given by the Daily Telegraph.

British Milk Ration Cut

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The British Food Ministry announced today that beginning July 4, the milk ration will be cut down by 25 per cent to three pints a person a week, according to reports from London.

STALIN SPURNS EUROPE RAIDS; ADAMANT ON 2ND FRONT PLAN

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Although anti-Axis air forces are now daily bombing various points in Europe, as an air offensive strategy was adopted as the decisive weapon of war at the Washington conference, Soviet authorities insist that only a second front in Europe can defeat the Axis, according to Reuter's Moscow correspondent. "The Soviet Union does not believe that an air offensive alone is sufficient to beat Germany," the correspondent said, adding, "anti-Axis air forces are unable to bomb southern and eastern Germany. According to the observation of the Soviet Union, air bombing is only an auxiliary weapon and it is only by opening a second front in Europe that Germany can be defeated," he concluded.

JAPAN DECIDES WIDE REFORMS IN LOCAL RULE

Move to Strengthen Nation's War Power, Says Announcement

The Board of Information on Monday afternoon announced a new plan for the renovation and strengthening of local administrations in Japan Proper following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet at which the measure was approved.

The plan just announced, according to the Asahi, is a comprehensive program designed to fundamentally renovate the existing local set-ups through synthetic liaison and adjustment, breaking down the old structure of prefectual division, and bolstering the fighting power of the country through better unity and synthetic management.

The salient points of the program follow:

Divided Into 9 Districts

1. The territory of Japan Proper will be divided into nine districts. In each of these districts, a Local Administration Council will be set up. The prefectural governor at the place of the location of the Council will be made Chairman of the Council. The members of the Council will consist of various prefectural governors, the director of the Financial Bureau, the director of the Mine Supervision Bureau, the director of the Railways Bureau and other officials concerned with the special local administration under the jurisdiction of the Council. The members of the Council are to be entrusted with the work of maintaining organic liaison and effecting adjustment in local administration.

2. The prefectural governor who is the Chairman of the Local Administration Council is empowered to give directions to the prefectural governors concerned in case it is found necessary for synthetic liaison and adjustment in local administration in the area of his control.

3. As regards the special local administration, the prefectural governor who is the Chairman of the Council is empowered to request the Minister concerned that the necessary directions be given the special local office concerned.

4. In order to handle business pertaining to synthetic liaison and adjustment in local administration under the areas concerned, the Government will appoint and station in each area a local counsellor with the rank of Chokunin (Imperial appointment) to play the role of the chief of staff for the Chairman of the Council. Under this new structure, the Government hopes to smash once for all the time-honored evil of the state of rivalry between the prefectures, and thus seek to effect smooth and proper execution of various measures designed to attain the objective of increasing the fighting power and manage the administration to cope with the emergency situation.

Whether or not success will be achieved under the new plan is dependent on the ability of the prefectural governors, who will be the Chairmen of the Councils to be set up and that of the Counsellors of the Chokunin rank who will assist the Chairmen. In this sense, the coming personnel appointments will be watched with interest.

Text of Announcement

The Board of Information's announcement in its preamble says:

"In view of the importance of the present local administration, the Government intends to do away with the evil of a state of strife and rivalry between the prefectures, execute synthetic liaison and adjustment in local administration, and going a step further, realize synthetic management of various measures even in the administration of the special local administrative offices, and thus adjust and maintain a structure for enhancement of wartime local administration, with all kinds of local offices united as one."

According to the same announcement, Japan Proper will be divided into the following nine districts:

Hokkai district (Hokkaido and Karafuto); Tohoku district (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima Prefectures); Kwanto district (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba Prefectures, Tokyo Metropolis, Kanagawa and Yamanashi Prefectures, and the Metropolitan Police Board); Tokai district (Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie Prefectures); Hokuriku district (Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano Prefectures); Kinki district (Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama Prefectures); Chugoku district (Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi Prefectures); Shikoku district (Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi Prefectures) and Kyushu district (Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures).

Reich Favors Anti-Axis Invasion—Decide War Issue, Says Goebbels

"An Anglo-American invasion attempt may eventually form the introduction to final outcome of this war. That is why Germany favors such an attempt rather than opposing it," writes Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in the weekly Das Reich under the heading of "War in the Twilight" according to a special dispatch to the Nippon Times.

"The belligerent states are at present putting up an artificial smokescreen around the events which are likely to happen in the coming weeks and months. The British in particular are at present conducting a kind of nerve war with the intention of confusing Germany inducing her to give up her original plans. This attempt, however, from the very outset will be a failure. The German leaders know exactly what they want to do. They, however, do not believe that the moment has come to speak of their intentions publicly."

Dr. Goebbels then tackled the problem of invasion writing that Germany does not doubt that the Anglo-Americans have sufficient tonnage and forces to land at any place in Europe. "They are ill-advised, however, if they believe that their plans and intentions, whatever they might be, will produce any surprise," he said.

"To bring about this surprise something that seems improbable must happen," he added. However, the Axis forces are prepared for it day night. The Axis is holding in readiness sufficient operative reserves to effectively oppose the Anglo-Americans at any point in Europe. The air war alone can never bring about a definite decision. Moreover, the losses, suffered by the raiders during these last weeks, are so appalling that the enemy will soon have to weigh the problem as to whether the losses suffered are in any way worth the effect of the raids, quite apart from the retaliation measures of the Axis which would be forthcoming one of these days."

Canucks Reach London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—Anti-Axis forces are concentrating troops in England for an invasion operation in Europe. According to reports from London, one detachment of the Canadian expeditionary forces reached London today, but its strength and other details are unknown.

Chester Davies Quits; Anti-Roosevelt Move Seen Growing in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

from the lack of clear-cut decisions on the part of the President. The President, governed as usual by purely political considerations made no attempt to solve the squabbles between different Government departments arising from overlapping powers by clearly delimiting the authority of each, but further complicated matters by establishing separate organizations to patch up the situation. As a result the situation has become worse confounded and the Governmental structure so involved that the different departments and Governmental organizations are now at constant loggerheads.

2. The uncontrolled soaring of food prices, which, in turn results from conflicting Governmental authority. The price of potatoes, for example is already three times higher than last year, but the Food Controller, having no authority over distribution, nor any say in the fixing of official prices on comestibles, is incompetent to take what he might consider proper measures to deal with the situation.

3. The lack of any definite Presidential policy in regard to inflation and commodity prices in general. In an endeavor to stave off vicious inflation, symptoms of which are already only too apparent, increased taxes which will cut the people's income by 20 per cent will be payable as from July 1, but the new tax system is too complicated to be comprehensible to the average citizen. Congressional circles are also definitely opposed to the subsidy system which is Roosevelt's pet plan to curb the dangerous inflationary tendency. Nor is Congressional confidence in Roosevelt's measures increased by the fact that such anti-inflation measures as have been in force since March 15 have shown no satisfactory results whatsoever.

President Criticized

The House of Representatives has, morever, already voted against the budgetary bills presented by the Commodity Price Adjustment Bureau and the War Information Bureau. While, as a further straw showing which way the wind is blowing, Mrs. Henry Luce, wife of the owner and editor of the magazines Life, Time and Fortune, denouncing the Rooseveltian foreign policy in the House of Representatives on June 25 is reported to have declared: "Because of the President's meddlesome policy, the United States, instead of defending its own land, has scattered its forces in the British mainland, North Africa and Australia.

The dispatch reports that the Washington Post has gone so far as to describe the situation now apparent in Congress with the following strong words: "A whirlwind of hatred is now sweeping the two houses of Congress."

American military circles are also bitterly criticizing Roosevelt's policies, asserting that the step he proposes of raising the age limit in the present Conscription law to 65 so that all strikers might be drafted into the army could only debase the dignity of the fighting servies.

It cannot be denied that as a result of the head-on clash with Congress and the increasing opposition elsewhere, President Roosevelt is placed in the most difficult position he has yet had to face since the outbreak of the war he ran after brought him one headache after another.

Argentine Reds Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The number of Communists and labor organization leaders who were arrested since the beginning of the recent revolution in Argentina has reached a total of about 100, according to reports from Montevideo to the Daily Telegraph, London.

SCRIBES IN VIENNA GET MESSAGE FROM TANAKA

Japan Press Body Head Stresses Axis Unity

On the occasion of the Second International Journalist Congress held in Vienna on June 22, President of the Japan Press Asoociation Tokichi Tanaka sent the following message:

"The sacred war for establishing a New Order both in Europe and Greater East Asia has entered a decisive stage. We are inflicting smashing blows on our common enemies, America and Britain, with unflinching faith in final victory. We feel most confident in our victory when we realize the fact that the Axis Powers in the West and the East are in close cooperation with one another in the prosecution of the war.

"Military strength alone cannot decide the final issue of war. Proper organs for ideological activities are indispensable war weapons in total war. America and Britain hitherto conducted most deceitful and sinister propaganda but with the commencement of the European War, the Axis Powers in Europe waged successful ideological warfare in smashing the sinister propaganda maneuvers continuously launched by the enemies.

"In East Asia, the Japanese announcement of war results is widely admitted as most accurate. The Axis propaganda activities have thus firmly established an invincible position in the ideological warfare, but we should not yet slacken our constant efforts and must further tighten our girdles.

"On the occasion of the Second International Journalist Congress, we pledge to further bolster the cooperation among the propaganda organs of the Axis nations in order to perform our mission fully and resolutely."

Chinese Students Urged To Work for New China

Chinese students, studying diligently in Japan in the consciousness of their firm determination to share the common fate with Japan, were invited to a discussion meeting Sunday afternoon at Matsumoto-ro, Hibiya Park. Thirty-six students were present.

The meeting centered around Lieutenant-Colonel Sakuro Yamazaki, head of the Army Press Section in North China, who called with all the familiarity of an old friend from his long residence in Canton to the Chinese students to understand the true Japanese spirit and exert their utmost for the future of new China.

Hidesaburo Yokoyama of the Board of Information, Gaku Shiota, head of the Guidance Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance, Association, and representatives of the Taiwan Government-General, China-Japan Cultural Society, Greater East Asia Student's Associations and other organizations, totaling 20 persons in all, were present on the Japanese side.

Chrysler Workers Start New Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Harold Ickes before the Revenue Committee of the United States House of Representatives today, according to reports from Washington.

"At present the Government is operating coal mines, but it is intended to return them to owners as early as possible, the Government having no intention whatever of nationalizing coal mines," the Interior Secretary further said.

Plant Closures Increase

Factories suspending operations due to strikes or other causes during April in the United States totaled 395, it is reported from Washington. This is a great increase compared with 210 in February. The figure for May is expected to be much larger than in April, because of the coal mine strikes in eastern States, but it has not yet been made public.

JAPANESE PUSH WUHAN MOP-UP

More Enemy Give Up Fight as Successful Campaign Continued

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

HANKOW, June 24.—In parallel with Japanese punitive campaigns on the China Front, the number of Chungking and Communist troops surrendering to the Japanese Forces is rapidly increasing.

According to information available here seven Chinese officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Fifth War Zone surrendered to the Japanese Forces on June 21 near Chingmen, Hupeh Province. On June 24, 13 enemy soldiers belonging to the New Fourth Army also surrendered. Together with the surrender of these troops, arms and ammunition were captured by the Japanese Forces.

Japanese military authorities announced the war results gained in the Wuhan sector as follows:

Peking-Hankow railway zone: Japanese Army Units stationed at Chengchiachi, six kilometers from Anlu, on June 18 made a surprise attack upon 300 enemy troops of the New Fourth Army near Tachengtau. The enemy fled leaving 12 bodies on the battlefield, and five rifles were captured.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Units operating near Yunmeng on June 19 attacked 200 Chinese troops of the New Fourth Army in the vicinity of Changhsintien, six kilometers northeast to Yunmeng and killed 40 of them. In addition six enemy soldiers were taken prisoner has a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured.

Furthermore, in the direction of Yuho, 20 kilometers northwest of Sinyang, Honan Province. Japanese Forces on June 20 carried out a surprise attack on an enemy brigade of the 357th Group Army and routed the enemy to the north. The foe abandoned 10 bodies on the battlefield. On the following day, June 21, another enemy group at Hochiuchi, 26 kilometers northwest of Chunghsiang, was attacked and routed by the Japanese who killed 10 enemy soldiers and captured three.

The Hwangmei sector: On the evening of June 20, the Japanese Forces annihilated 50 Chinese troops belonging to the New Fourth Army on a height west of Weikialiangheng. The enemy abandoned 15 dead bodies on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, in another punitive campaign at Chaotaoshuyu, 11 kilometers southwest of Chungfang, approximately 100 Chinese troops were smashed. In this battle, the enemy abandoned 15 bodies on the battlefield, and the Japanese Forces captured five enemy soldiers. On June 25, mopping-up operations were conducted in the same sector when the Japanese Forces killed 11 Chinese soldiers, and captured five.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

affairs left to exist, might be apprehended to restrain the nation's total display of fighting strength.

Again, from the viewpoint of the country's land planning, re-examination of the existing provincial administrative area division system has been naturally called for. Hence, the latest urgent demand for effecting revisions in this system.

The post of the Chairman of the Council should be filled by governors of State Ministers' caliber. We positively solicit the Government's decisive action because this is the keypoint of the new policy.

It is not too much to say that various faults in local administration such as prefectural blocs, and the hard-and-fast-rule economic control are all due to the fact that there are so many small-scale governors lacking in experience. In view of this fact, it is absolutely necessary to fill the posts of prefectural governors with big personalities.

However, many of the so-called big personalities are those who have risen to prominent positions by filling many positions. If such officials are appointed prefectural governors, it is rather doubtful if they will remain long in their posts.

The Chairman of the Council will have connection not only with prefectural governors concerned but also with local organs of respective Ministries, and this constitutes an indispensable condition of the new administrative machinery. All in all, more consideration should be paid for future perfection in accordance with actual necessities required by anti-air raid defense, economy, transportation, etc. This must be a prerequisite to future development of the new measure which is exceedingly timely.

Japan's Set-Up Amazes Guinto

(Continued From Page 1)

the Philippines. Fortunately, we were able to attend the session of the 82nd Extraordinary Diet and listen to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's proclamation to the peoples of Greater East Asia. When I heard the promise of granting independence to the Philippines within this year, I was almost overcome with emotion.

"Incidentally, the members of the Burmese Inspection Party told me that Burma is offering wholehearted cooperation for the consummation of the war in order that Burma may achieve her independence. Both Burma and the Philippines will look to Japan as leader and advance for the attainment of their independence.

"Tokyo is certainly a very well organized city. The neighborhood associations and the rationing system of various articles are functioning very smoothly.

"The thing that impressed me most in the entire trip was the deeprooted feeling of profound reverence of the Japanese people for His Majesty the Emperor. I was deeply moved by the figures of men and women, young and old, bowing respectfully in the direction of the Imperial Palace, no matter where and at all hours."

GERMAN PLANES SMASH CONVOYS

Twelve Ships Sunk, 1 Warship Damaged Off Bizerta, Sicily

Domei

BERLIN, June 27.—Off the coast of Bizerta and in the Strait of Sicily, German air units attacked large groups of enemy convoyed transports yesterday, and sank 12 ships, totaling 74,000 tons and also heavily damaged one warship as well as two landing boats, German military authorities announced today.

Concerning this engagement, Major Albert Freytag, D.N.B. air correspondent reported:

"Yesterday morning, German scouting planes discovered a large group of enemy transports guarded by destroyers and other warships cruising off the northern coast of Tunisia. German bombers in several formations caught the transports in the waters north of Bizerta at about noon. As German airplanes opened the attack, the enemy warships fired anti-air guns. Despite the enemy fires, the Luftwaffe flew low and first severely damaged and disabled one 15,000-ton transport loaded with troops. One 10,000-ton ship loaded with airplanes was also heavily damaged. Two 5,000-ton merchant ships were moreover hit by many bombs, and one 8,000-ton oil tanker was set aflame.

"When night came, heavy bombers attacked the enemy and bombs were dropped on three cargo ships totaling 16,000 tons, and one of them exploded. The second was enveloped in flame, and the third was seen to list heavily and it is believed she had sunk.

"German planes subsequently concentrated their attack on four transports, ranging from 15,000 tons to 20,000 tons, and one hit was scored on each of them. It is estimated that it would take at least three months to repair them. Also German planes made hits on two landing boats and one warship, heavily damaging them.

"Of the German pl[illegible] participating in this operation, [illegible] failed to return."

Axis Planes Seen Active

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, June 27.—The attacks of the Italo-German air force formations on enemy transports continued uninterruptedly during last week. Italian torpedo planes sank eight enemy steamers of which seven aggregated 74,000 tons while the remaining ship was of medium tonnage. Eight other steamers and one tanker were damaged.

Three enemy men-of-war and seven freighters were hit by German and Italian torpedoplanes in the harbor of Bizerta and Pantelleria. The number of enemy ships hit during last week rose to 27 of which eight were sunk.

Heavy Italian bombers, moreover, struck the western Egyptian coastal area where communication to Fuka were interrupted. Syria and Palestine were also attacked. The traffic centers of Gaza and Lataki were seriously hit. Moreover, within seven days, the Anglo-Ameican air forces lost 111 planes in attacks against Italian terrain of which 70 were shot down in aerial combats. During one enemy attack on Naples 20 per cent of the raiders were shot down. Over Sardinia the enemy on a single day lost 33 planes.

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BRITAIN PUSHES 'E. ASIA ARMY'

Arakan Defeat Forces Move--International Line-Up Predicted

Mainichi

LISBON, June 26.—Having had enough of bitter experiences in the Arakan debacle, Britain seems to have determined to reconstruct its battered military array in India by organizing an "East Asiatic Army." As for the commander-in-chief of the same army, General Claude John Auchinleck is considered the most probable candidate.

The commander-in-chief of the British-Indian forces has so far been engaged in wide-scale duties including the recruiting, training, and supplying, and operations of the armed forces under his command which are at present estimated at nearly 2,500,000 strong. Moreover, he had to take necessary steps to cooperate with allied forces and also take part in political matters as adviser to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Having learned from the Arakan battle that with these heavy jobs the commander-in-chief cannot conduct operations against Japan satisfactorily, British authorities have decided to relieve the commander-in-chief of the British-Indian Army from the operations against Japan which will hereafter be taken charge of by the new East Asiatic Army.

Auchinleck Is C-In-C

The post of commander-in-chief of the British-Indian Army will be taken by the defeated General, Auchinleck. In this connection, it is reported that Prime Minister Churchill declared on June 24 before Parliament that the commander-in-chief of the East Asiatic Army will be announced shortly.

The Character of the East Asiatic Army is not yet known. A military writer of the Times, London, however, stated that it will be composed of "comparatively small mobile forces." One information says that it will be an international allied army with British and Indian soldiers as its main body and including American and other soldiers, just like the North African army under the command of Lieutenant-General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Anyhow, the army in question will be a front-line force, independent from the duties of keeping peace and order within India, recruiting, supplying and others.

U.S. Places Importance

In the meantime, the United States has placed much importance on this new army, declaring that the issue is more important than the appointment of the new Viceroy and Governor-General. Maybe, America is expecting that Britain will launch positive operations against Japan.

Be that as it may, the anti-Axis forces against Japan have come to be organized under two armies, namely, the East Asiatic Army under the command of a British commander, Auchinleck, with its base in India, and the anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific Army which is under the command of an American commander, General Douglas MacArthur, and which has its base in Australia.

In the meantime, Marshal Archibald Wavell who has been appointed as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will engage mainly in administrative affairs without having direct connection with the army. Marshal Wavell is striving hard to utilize his fame and popularity, but severe criticisms have been directed against him by public opinion India which presupposes that he will conduct more vigorous repressive policies on India by assuming the authorities of both an administrator and an army leader.

Labore Tribune Comments

The Labore Tribune stated that the British Government might have made an army officer take up administrative authorities for the purpose of making India a base for operations against Japan but the Indians will not be deceived. The Hindu, a Madras journal, went so far as to declare that the appointment of Wavell as Viceroy is another proof that Churchill wants to crush the hopes of the Indians.

Moreover, Marshal Wavell has impressed the public mind as a defeated General who is responsible for the Arakan fiasco. British newspapers have also admitted that he is not capable enough to conduct anti-Japanese operations successfully.

In this connection, a Times correspondent in Simla reports that at this time of war, high-class personalities cannot be sent out to India from the British mainland for administration of the colony. Thus Wavell has lost his respect by the very appointment as Governor-General. Some circles even consider that Wavell, having lost his life as a soldier due to the defeat in the Arakan operations, has been reduced to a high-salaried administrator obedient to the British policy of maintaining the status quo in India.

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ASIA RELIGIOUS BODY HOLDS 1ST MEET HERE

Nagai Clarifies Aims Of Religion in Wartime

The recently organized Asia Federation of Religions, the first of its kind to be founded in Japan which embraces all religions in Greater East Asia, held its first religious cooperation meeting yesterday at the Nihon Seinenkan, Aoyama. The meeting opened at 10:00 a.m. and lasted till evening, with the attendance of 400 religious representatives. The conference is also being held today.

Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, presided as Chairman of the meeting and after his opening speech, the Education Minister, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, President of the Board of Information, the Manchoukuoan and Chinese Ambassadors, and others spoke.

The members later divided into three conference groups to discuss problems. The special committee drew up a proclamation of the organization to be announced at today's meeting.

Mr. Nagai declared:

"Lasting peace for Asia and for the world will be engendered by a new world order wherein man will exist as a part of the great life of the universe. Color and material wealth will have no bearing in the new order where men will live as brothers and sisters with mutual benefit in view.

"The Anglo-American strategy perpetuated to dominate a disunited Asia will be blasted in face of the united efforts of the various religious bodies in Greater East Asia. We must endeavor our utmost to uphold the dignity of religion to the world."

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